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The Bombay Gazette

No. 52,163—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1901.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 9 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
* ARABIA	7932	J. L. Park	2nd Feb.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	9th "
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	16th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	6297	T. Leigh	23rd "
* INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	2nd Mar.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parkin	9th "
* PERSIA	8000	W. Wheler	16th "
M.L. INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	23rd "
EGYPT	1958	G. L. Langhorne	30th "
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	6th April
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7911	G. L. Langhorne	20th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	6297	T. Leigh	27th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	4th May

* Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles. † Steamers with cabin accommodation. Passengers for Brindisi transhipped at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at [illegible] on route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 4th January, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,149	1st Mar., 1901.
* MARGUERITE			
QUEEN	A. Hilaffer	4,706	15th Mar., 1901.
IMPERATOR	A. Feiner	4,119	1st Apr., 1901.

* Passengers for Trieste or Venice, Rs. 212-8.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 6-0.	Rs. 347-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE		4,235	in Feb., 1901.
MARIA TERESA	T. Rasserich	3,041	in March 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,066	Rs. 618-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,166	" 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and 20th via KURRACHEE on the 22nd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE transship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to Ocean the Gulf.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELPOMENE	C. Matcovich	2,988	23rd Feb., 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Saracen House, 32, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 1st Feb., 190[illegible].

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	14th Feb., 1901.
SYDNEY	4,232	X.	14th Mar., 1901.
ANNAM	6,208	Seiller	11th Apr., 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ANNAM," 6,208 tons, Captain Seiller, to sail on or about the 6th Feb., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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New Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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PASSENGERS met on arrival.
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PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.
MARSEILLES—32, Rue de la Republique.

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ADDRESSES of HOME friends for Telegraphic purposes required FREE.
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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 8th February, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on TUESDAY, the 5th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on THURSDAY, the 7th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Feo, Mohumerah, and Basreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 20th February.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, KILINDINI AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VIRAWA," 3,333 tons, on or about FRIDAY, the 15th February.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MERKARA," 3,099 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 6th February.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 1st February, 1901.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
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THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

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S. S. "MUKE MARU," Captain S. KAWAMURO, 3,323 tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on the 5th proximo.

For freight and passage apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
No. 23, Rampart Row, Bombay, 26th January, 1901.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

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Do. do. do. ..... per pint.	3	4
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AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

NOW READY.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR FEBRUARY, 1901.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD:
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
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SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Offices 18, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TUESDAY, Feb. 5th and THURSDAY, Feb. 7th.

MLLE. VIVIANNE DAGMAR'S COMEDY OPERA COMPANY.

Kindly Assisted by Lady and Gentleman Amateurs.

WILL PRODUCE THE SPARKLING MUSICAL COMEDY BY IVAN CARYLL, THE GAY PARISIENNE.

TO CONCLUDE WITH THE CELEBRATED SERPENTINE DANCE, BY MLLE. VIVIANNE DAGMAR, WITH LIMELIGHT EFFECTS.

PLAN AT SOUNDY & Co.'s (Where seats may be Reserved).

Orchestra Stalls..... Rs. 3
Dress Circle..... " 2
Pit & Gallery..... " 1 and Ans. 8

Military in Uniform Half-price to Second and Third Seats.

NOTICE TO HINDUS.

AT A MEETING of the LEADING HINDU CITIZENS of BOMBAY, it was resolved that on SATURDAY, the 2nd February, the FUNERAL DAY of HER late MAJESTY the QUEEN-EMPRESS of INDIA, a HARI-KIRTAN be preached at Seth Gocouldas Teizpal SHRI LUXUMI NARAYAN TEMPLE at Gawalia Tank Road, between the hours of 2 and 5 P.M., when all Hindus will consider it their SOLEMN DUTY to attend and join in the Memorial Service.

GOVERDHANDAS GOCULDAS TEIZPAL.
Bombay, 1st February, 1901.

NOTICE.

THE Municipal Commissioner will continue the HEARING of CASES of OBJECTED VOTES of B (Mandvi) Ward at 10 A.M., TUESDAY the 5th instant, when the parties whose votes have been objected to and who have made applications to the Commissioner are requested to attend the Municipal Office (Council Hall), at the time specified above.

W. L. HARVEY,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 1st February 1901.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

LOCOMOTIVE AND CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned upto noon on 12th February, 1901 (Tuesday), for the SUPPLY of 160 TONS of LINSEED OIL, 50 tons to be delivered on 1st April, 1901, and 50 tons on 1st July, 1901, at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's Oil Mill at Sabarmati.

Conveyance over the Company's system will be allowed at the Contractor's rate of 1½ pie per mound per mile, at Owner's risk.

The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

E. S. LUARD,
Locomotive & Carriage Superintendent.
Parel Works, 30th January, 1901.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) .....Rs. 12
Ditto (including postage to Europe), Rs. 15
Single Copy ..... As. 1

"Bombay Gazette" Office, 18, Esplanade Road.

ESTATE OF RICHARD BENSTEAD, DECEASED.

ALL persons having CLAIMS against, or being indebted to, the above Estate are requested to send in their claims or pay the amounts owing by them, as the case may be, to Mr. J. C. G. OWAN, the Administrator in Bombay, at the office of Messrs. LITTLE and Co., Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, within one month from this date, after the expiration of which time the Assets belonging to the Estate will be remitted to the Executor in England, regard being had only to claims of which notice has been received.—Dated this 1st day of February, 1901.

LITTLE & Co.,
Attorneys to the Administrator.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

TAX ON BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

NOTICE is hereby given that in future persons NOT COMPLYING with the provisions of sections 187 and 188 of the Municipal Act will be prosecuted. These sections are as under:—

187. (1) The Commissioner may require:

(a) The owner of any premises let to or occupied by more than one person owning or having the charge of vehicles and animals to furnish him with a written return signed by such owner of the name and address of each of the said persons and of the animals and vehicles owned by or in the charge of each of the said persons kept upon such owner's premises.

(b) Any persons supposed to be liable to the payment of any tax imposed by this Chapter to furnish him with a written return signed by such person and containing such information concerning the vehicles and animals, if any, owned by or in the charge of such person as the Commissioner shall deem necessary.

(2) Every person on whom such requisition is made shall be bound to comply with the same within such reasonable period as the Commissioner prescribes in this behalf, whether such person be liable to the payment of any such tax or not, and to make a true return to the best of his knowledge or belief.

188. Every person who in any quarter for which a tax on vehicles and animals is leviable becomes possessed of any vehicle or animal in respect of which he will be liable to the payment of the said tax shall, if in the immediately preceding quarter he was not liable to the payment of any such tax, give notice in writing to the Commissioner, within 15 days after he has become possessed of such vehicle or animal, or the fact of his having become possessed thereof.

PENALTIES.

473. Whoever contravenes any provision of any of the Sections of this Act herinbefore or elsewhere in this Section mentioned, or of any regulation made thereunder and whoever fails to comply with any requisition lawfully made upon him under any of the said Sections, Subsections or Clauses, shall be deemed to have committed offence punishable under the Section of the Indian Penal Code hereinbelow in this section respectively specified, as the Section of the said Code under which such person shall be punishable, namely:—

Sections of this Act	Sections of the Indian Penal Code under which offenders are punishable and penalties.
187	176, 177,
188	Fifty Rupees.

The public are reminded that the Levy of the Tax has been declared by the High Court to be legal.

W. L. HARVEY,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Bombay, 1st February, 1901.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

CALICUT-AZHIKKAL EXTENSION.

TENDERS will be received up to 12 NOON on MONDAY, 18th February, 1901, for the SUPPLY of TIMBER SLEEPERS, as specified below, to be delivered at Tellicherry:—

50 per cent.	before 31st July, 1901.	
50 do	do 31st October, 1901.	
Ordinary Sleepers	8' by 9" by 5"	40,000
Teak Sleepers	10' by 12" by 6"	500
Do	12' by 12" by 6"	150
Do	10' by 10" by 5"	150
Do	14' by 12" by 7"	20
Do	10' by 12" by 7"	450

The Ordinary Sleepers (8' by 9" by 5") must be cut from one of the following Timbers:—Irumboogum, Irul, Mimusops Ferrea, Pyrakada, Sal or Jarrah, it being understood that sleepers sawn from other Timbers than specified in the contracts will not be accepted.

Each Sleeper must be straight, sound, and well-seasoned, sawn uniformly square and to correct dimensions throughout its length and free from holes, shakes, cracks, sap and other imperfections.

The Sleepers must be delivered by Contractors at the Company's Depot at Tellicherry, where they will be inspected by an Officer deputed for this purpose.

Sleepers, which are condemned as not complying with the specification, will be stamped as rejected and must be removed from the Depot by the Contractor or at his cost, within 7 days.

The successful Tenderers must within 28 days of receipt of notice that their Tenders are accepted deposit 5 per cent. on the value of their contracts as security and enter into stamped agreements in the Company's form. No tender will be considered which is not accompanied by a certificate assenting these conditions.

The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Tenders which may be for the whole or any portion of the supply, should be enclosed in sealed covers ordered "Tenders for Sleepers" and forwarded to the Engineer-in-Chief for Construction, Madras Railway, Nayapuram Terminus, Madras.

LOUIS S. MOSS,
Agent and Manager.
Madras Railway, Agent and Manager's Office, Nayapuram Terminus, Madras, 24th Jan., 1901.

THE ORIGINAL SHIP-BRAND INDIAN CONDIMENTS,

SUCH AS

CHUTNIES, CURRY POWDERS, PICKLES, PRESERVES, &c.,

That are so well Celebrated in the World, ARE MANUFACTURED & EXPORTED BY

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THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains:—

A Specially-Written Market Report,
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Statements of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1893 and 1899 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1893 and 1899, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance...Rs. 10.
Single Copy &c. .....Annas 4.

Bombay Gazette Office, 18, Esplanade Road.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

"HEY DIDDLE DIDDLE," Little Miss Muffett and other nursery designs in Spoons Forks, Cups, &c., in Sterling Silver. The latest Novelties in presentation Silver Ware for Children, MARCKS &Co. Ld., Bombay, and Poona.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM.—A safe, speedy and efficacious remedy for Cough, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, &c., &c. Re. 1 Per bottle. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, CHEMISTS.—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NEW SUITINGS.—Navy Blue Serge Lounge Suits, Rs. 35. Coloured Soft Wool Suits, Rs. 30. All Wool Cashmere Suits, Rs 42. Fancy Tropical Cashmeres, new Coloured Soft Shirtings.—ASQUITH and LORD, opposite Clock Tower.

ON VIEW.—Messrs. Armstrong and Cooper's Valuable Household Furniture, Piano, Bicycle, etc., at Pali Road, Bandora, to be sold on SUNDAY, 3rd instant.

FOR SALE.—A second-hand HAMMOND TYPEWRITER in case, Rs. 150 or offer. Apply GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co.

FOR SALE.—Small ENGINEERING BUSINESS, would suit two Parsee Engineers with Small Capital. Apply "X," care of this paper.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to everybody, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

PORTLAND CEMENT "Pyramid" Brand by Knight Bevan and Sturge. Large Stocks kept by JOHN FLEMING and Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

H. M. GIBBS:—"Mrs. Gibbs and I were at the B FOUNTAIN HOTEL, MAHABLESWAR, partly in churpers and partly in rooms, and have been quite comfortable. The Manager and staff obliging." Apply early.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

FINE MECHANICAL WORK in all branches undertaken by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Medows Street, Bombay.

MANGALORE TILES of Morgan & Son, Alvares & Co. and other Manufacturers. For rates, &c., Apply STEFFENAUER & Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and ready.—Chuckla, No. 6.

TO LET, at Matheran, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW. Apply to MUKHI KASSAMBHOY MOOSAJI, Manager to H. H. AGA KHAN'S Estate, Jail Road, Bombay.

SAVING of 12½ per cent. by becoming an annual Member of RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Bombay Art Photographic Saloon, for the year 1901, simply by paying Rs. 5. For Tickets and further particulars please apply to the MANAGER.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per years, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 12 per year including Postage.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Curriman Hirji, at Rs. 2-10-0 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J.G. Shirt, at Rs. 2-11-0 per case, at Bandora.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 30 and Rs. 35. Celestinas, Phoenix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Oil Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrons, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching. Repairs undertaken in all Branches. A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE—An indispensable Book for Travellers—In India and the East; contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, Rs. 2. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers, and Railway Terminus.

BAY RUM, a pleasant substitute for Eau-de-Cologne in the sick-room. As an application for the Hair, it promotes its growth and prevents change of colour.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," Care of this paper.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICK, Rs 1, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

BRIGHTON.

CHICHESTER MANSION PRIVATE HOTEL EN PENSION.

Facing sea and New Pier, near Theatre and best shops.

GOOD COOKING AND ATTENDANCE.

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TERMS FROM 7-6 PER DAY,

Two Guineas per week.

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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritations of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 and 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
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There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Simple, but sure in action, they can be taken by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES,
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KEATING'S LOZENGES,

If you cannot sleep for coughing, one Keating's Lozenge will set you right. They at once break the cough and attack the cause. A sale for past 30 years (1869 sale was a record) proves this.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED,
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UTTERLY UNRIVALLED,
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED,

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS and THROAT TROUBLES are Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co., BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Handies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

BOMBAY HORSE AND DOG SHOW.

OWING to the announcement that DEEP MOURNING is to be observed until the 6th March, the holding of the SHOW is POSTPONED until a later date in March, of which due intimation will be given, as also the CLOSING DATE for ENTRIES.

Entries already received will be held over.

D. LINDSAY,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be held at the School of Art, Bombay, commencing on 14th March 1901. 41 prizes offered. The last day for receiving works will be March 5th. For prospectus, &c., apply to the

HONORARY SECRETARY,
Bombay Art Society, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

NOTICE.

THE RIGHT of COLLECTING ROAD and BRIDGE TOLLS in the Satara District for the 12 months, commencing from 1st April, 1901, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Huzur Deputy Collector, Satara, on the 25th February, 1901, in his office at Satara. The earnest money, 1-10th of the amount of the bid in cases in which security is offered, will have to be paid at once. In cases where no security is offered the whole amount of the bid will have to be paid on the spot. For further particulars apply to the Huzur Deputy Collector, Satara.

A. H. A. SIMCOX,
Collector of Satara.

Satara, 22nd January, 1901.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

UNDER the orders of Government for CENSUS purposes, all persons holding Season Tickets or those purchasing new season Tickets or renewing their Season Tickets to stations beyond Sion from stations between BOMBAY and SION on the G. I. P. Railway will be required to furnish their names and their Bombay and Mofussil residence and age her with the numbers of their families and any further particulars required, to the Clerks appointed by the Census Authorities at stations where their Season Tickets are issued or renewed.

The information will be asked for before the Season Tickets are issued or renewed and with as little inconvenience as possible.

The period in which Season Tickets can be renewed or purchased will be extended up to the 10th February for all Season Tickets issued in that month, and again up to the 5th March, 1901, for March Tickets.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 28th January, 1901.

HOSPITAL SUPPLIES—BOMBAY AND POONA.

SEALED TENDERS for SUPPLYING Articles of DIETS, BEDDING, CLOTHING, &c., to the Civil Hospitals and Lunatic Asylums in Bombay and Poona, for 1901-1902, will be received by the Undersigned up to 12 noon on MONDAY, the 4th February, 1901.

The Civil Surgeon, Poona, will receive them on the same date and hour.

Forms of Tenders and detailed advertisement can be obtained on application at the Surgeon-General's Office, Town Hall.

By Order,
J. H. McDONALD, M.B., Capt., I.M.S.
Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay.

Bombay, 18th January, 1901.

LIFE INSURANCE.

FURTHER INDIAN CASES enable Mr. HENDERSON, C.S.(Retd.) to urge more earnestly than ever the need to take competent advice in selecting a Life Policy, AND ALSO AS TO THE TRANSFER OF EXISTING ONES. Of nine Policies just referred to him for opinion only one is worth retaining. He has just shown, an intending insurer a probable gain of £1,000 by selecting a good Office and Policy instead of unsuitable ones quite honestly recommended by a banker. Mr. Henderson begs all insured or not, to read his pamphlet, "The Insurance Question plainly treated" (Bankers, Bombay, Sd.) and begs persons who write to him to use the form given at para 7 AND TO REGISTER THEIR LETTERS. Roslin, Guildford, Surrey.

THE ONLY AND BEST MEANS FOR DESTROYING HAIR on the Face, Hands, Arms, and neck is by using ALKAK. ROSES DELATORY or HAIR-DESTROYER, Post Free, 8 as., larger size cheaper in proportion.

It having stood the public test for nearly 50 years, naturally speaks for its goodness. Use only sure to give pleasing results. May be had of all Chemists.

All should read my "PERSONAL APPEARANCE JOURNAL," Post free, from ALEX. ROSS, 52, Theobald's Road Holborn, London.

BOUZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS,
As used by the Champion in all his matches.
Can be had from
John Roberts & Co. Ltd.
BOMBAY.

HORSE'S FOOD
At Rs. 5 per cwt.
GANGJI PADAMSEY,
Grain Merchant and Horses' Food Supplier in all parts of India.

CRUSHED FOOD, Gram, Barley, Oats, Bran, &c., Crushed of Uncrushed, can be had here at Moderate Prices. (Received large stock from Up-country.)
DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2, BOMBAY.

NOW READY.

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.

TWENTY-SIXTH EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1901.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office.

PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1901 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

A TANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy, based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections. A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, Rulers, Nobles, &c., sent on application.

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VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

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VEUVE CLICQUOT.	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Xeres.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
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PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COOKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN.	Ay.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d' Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

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MARTELLS *** BRANDY (Silver Label) at Rs. 82 Per Doz., is equal to many higher priced Liqueur Brandies.

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(Special Rates to Hospitals, Clubs and Messes.

HUNTLY & CLUB BLEND WHISKIES.

FIRST CLASS BRANDS,
MODERATELY PRICED.

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REVISED PRICES.

	Gold.	Silver	Steel & Nickel
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
With Turnpin Side	50	30	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MAROKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilette" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

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SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

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NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
15, BANK STREET
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION;
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

NERVOUS DISORDERS.

THOUSANDS HAVE BEEN CURED by a prescription which is in the possession of the Rev. Joseph Hope, "St. Cloud," Westcourt Road, Worthing; and he will be pleased to send full particulars of it to any sufferer who sends him a stamped addressed envelope. It cures NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of Energy, Melancholy, Lost Manhood, the Errors of Youth, Exhausted Vitality, Spermatorrhœa, Varicocele, Premature Decay, Despondency, Weakness, Nervousness, Brain Fag, Blotches on the Skin, Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Noises in the Ears, Liver Complaints, Kidney Complaints, Bladder Complaints, Gravel. Indeed it is a safe and sure remedy for NERVOUS DISORDERS of any kind, and sufferers are invited to write for particulars and judge for themselves. It has been successfully used for years by an eminent Spanish Physician, by whose kindness I am now able to offer it to sufferers; and I willingly do this knowing by experience, the dire effects of these dreadful maladies. Address "The Rev. Joseph Hope," "St. Cloud," Westcourt Road, Worthing, England. (Name this paper.)

A BOON TO MEN.

A DESCRIPTIVE TREATISE ON THE MODERN AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES AND DEBILITY. Of MEN including Premature Exhaustion and Loss of Vital Energy, with other allied affections, by local absorption. Revised and in progress, with the most advanced researches in the subject. Sent, in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge.—J. NORTON, 20 and 21, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, ENGLAND. Established 30 Years.

THE NEW IMPROVED CELESTINA with Treble, B. 75, Phonetic with 2 Dozen tunes (or 10 to 120) and other Music Organs. Rates and Lists of these can be had from STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

AN APPROPRIATE GIFT

BUY A BOTTLE OF

DEVERNEY'S **** BRANDY

AND YOU WILL BE PRESENTED WITH A

SILVERY SALVER,

Just the thing wanted and useful in all households as a Salver Wine Tray, Tea Tray, Cake Tray, &c

Liqueur Exquisite Tonic Digestive and Efficacious **BENEDICTINE** Possessing most Powerfull Germ killing Properties.

The BENEDICTINE liqueur is beneficial to health owing to its spirituous foundation being composed only of eau-de-vie (brandies) of the very purest quality.

Its principal characteristics may be summed up as follows:—

Distinctness of taste, richness of flavour and a delicious bouquet improving with age. Moreover, the fact has never been disputed, that when diluted with cold water, the liqueur is possessed of great antiapoplectic (*against apoplexy, sudden loss of sense and voluntary motions*), aperient (*slow purgative*), digestive and antispasmodic (*against convulsions qualities*. Refreshes and strengthens the nervous and tired brain marvellously and works as a perfect beon to invalids and a blessing combined with luxury to mankind.

Many celebrated doctors and literary men both in France and other countries have given the liqueur the brilliant testimony of their appreciation, as may be seen by the following letters:—

.... Those of my readers who have confidence in my culinary recommendations, and I trust they are many, will do well to note that I prefer BENEDICTINE to all other liqueurs.

ALEXANDER DUMAS.

.... At a time when the luxuries of the table are sought after on all sides, I do not hesitate to acknowledge and recommend BENEDICTINE as the queen of liqueurs, now to be seen on any table. It is found and appreciated alike in restaurants, in private families, and on the tables of princes.

H. DE PENE.

.... We place BENEDICTINE upon our tables for its excellent flavour and delicate perfume, without thinking that this cainty is a powerful Specific, a liqueur most efficacious for promoting digestion and the regular circulation of the blood.

TIMOTHEE TRIMM.

LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.—Among the liqueurs invented or manufactured by the monks of France, the Benedictine from a hygienic point of view occupies the foremost rank. It is not only an exquisite and savory beverage for persons in good health, but in cases of illness or recovery it is equally beneficial. It may be used to advantage in all cases where Malaga, Madeira, Sherry, &c., are recommend. d.

The Benedictine is remarkable for its agreeable taste, and for its really salutary effects as a stomachic; and it is principally on this account that the liqueur should bear the motto *Meritur qui non sitit*.

Extract from the *Gazette Médicale*.

After meals we know of nothing more agreeable than small glass or two of BENEDICTINE. It perfumes the breath, delights the palate, promotes digestion, and is a powerful aid to an inactive or overloaded stomach. During an epidemic, and for combating the evil effects of an impure atmosphere, its curative action is indisputable. At the beginning of last autumn we had occasion to appreciate the full value of this liqueur, and we are now happy to give it our highest praise.

DR. MALLET, M. D.

We place all our confidence in the hygienic properties of BENEDICTINE. Invalids and those who suffer from diseases of the respiratory organs, affections of the chests, headaches, congestion of brain, etc., and who cannot take other liqueurs, can safely make BENEDICTINE their favourite drink as finish to their meals.

Dr. ACHILLE PEQUEUR, M.D.

I consider your excellent liqueur invaluable to the old who so frequently suffer from indigestion and attacks of biliousness which often prove fatal. BENEDICTINE has long been well known to me, and it was with great readiness that I ordered our religious and my head resident doctor to administer it as a cordial according to your directions.

Dr. J. ROUX DE BRIGNOLLES,
Chief Physician & House Surgeon, Charitable Hospital of Marseilles.

TO BE HAD FROM ALL FIRST CLASS WINE DEALERS.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND
RENAL PILLS

The only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c. Much too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonizing death. For weaknesses about the loins, sandy, or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, all promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been cured by the use of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred. Sold in boxes, at 1s. 9d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s., by all the principal Merchants in India. Consignees are specially requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the name DR. DE ROOS. LONDON impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, and that every bottle is sealed with the Government Stamp.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous & Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 1.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols.....£97 plus 3-8.
3 per cent. Rentes.....£102 1-4 plus 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan.....£108 unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities.....£93 3-8 do
Bar Silver in London.....27 15-16 plus 3 16.
Do in New York.....60 5-8 plus 1-2.
Exchange on London at Paris.....25 16 plus 1
Do at New York.....486 plus 1-4
Discount Bank of England 3 per cent. unchanged.
Do Short London Bills 4 1-8 per cent. do
Do Indian Bank Bills 4 1-8 per cent. do

Extra allotments of Council Bills on Madras for Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 4 1-32d.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending shows the following results :—

Total Bullion.....	£ 32,700,000 Inc.	£ 400,000
Public Deposits.....	„ 3,300,000 Dec.	„ 200,000
Other „	„ 40,100,000 Inc.	„ 600,000
Other Securities.....	„ 29,000,000 „	„ 900,000
Notes and Gold.....	21,700,000 „	„ 200,000

The Bank's reserve is 45 per cent. of the liabilities.

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following statement shews the imports into and exports from Bombay of Treasure from Foreign countries for the week :—

	Imports. Rs.	Exports. Rs.
Gold Coins.....	28,17,640	5,534
Gold Bullion.....	5,47,900	1,085,296
Silver Coins.....	60,670	28,700
Silver Bullion.....	3,73,305 (a)	...

(a) Besides the above Government has imported silver of the value of Rs. 29,70,000.

EXCHANGE.

The market opened quiet on Monday with Bank Wire at 1s. 4 1-32d. and Bank Demand at 1s. 4 1-16d., while two months Credits were quoted at 1s. 4 5-16d. Business done was on a very small scale until Thursday, when the market weakened owing to the decline in the rates obtained for Councils. The ruling rates became 1s. 3 31-32d. for Bank Wire and 1s. 4d. for Demand, but 1-32d. better could be got in one or two places. A fair amount of Bills for this mail and next were placed at 1s. 4 1-4d. and re-sales of Bank Demand were made at 1s. 4 1-16d. for the mail. To-day the market closes rather firmer owing to a certain extent to the Government Paper settlement, and ready Bills cannot be placed at better than 1s. 4 9-32d. We quote :—

Bank Wire.....	1s. 4d.
„ Demand.....	1s. 4 1-32d.
3 months' Sight Credits.....	1s. 4 9-32d.
„ France.....	170 1-2
30 Days' sight, Japan.....	148
„ „ Hongkong.....	148 1-2
„ „ Shanghai.....	201

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market may be called quiet during the week under report. Rates have ruled between Rs. 95 and Rs. 95-6 with a fair amount of business passing and few fluctuations. This morning the market opened nominally at Rs. 95-2 for ready and Rs. 95-6 for next account. To-day's settlement passed off quietly at Rs. 95-3 to Rs. 95-4 per cent. Contrary to the expectations of the bazar, all the surplus stock has been dealt with partly by the Calcutta market and partly by budlees. Money is in the same position as when we last wrote. The local banks are taking short deposits at 5 1-2 to 6 per cent. The Presidency banks have kept their rate of interest unchanged. This afternoon the rate for next account improved to Rs. 95-10 and for ready paper the quotation now is Rs. 95-6. Small clean pieces are quoted about 6 annas higher than the rate for ready paper. Municipal and Port Trust bonds are almost neglected at previous rates.

SHARES.

The Share market may be called quiet. Bank of Bombay shares have changed hands at Rs. 1,245 xd. In Press shares Mofusil's and Berar shares have improved to Rs. 420 and Rs. 535. In Railway shares Tapti Valley's have declined to Rs. 465 and Prantej shares have changed hands at Rs. 707 1-2 to Rs. 710. In Miscellaneous companies, Bombay fire shares and Badham Pile shares have changed hands at Rs. 197 1-2 and Rs. 158. Bombay Ice shares have declined to Rs. 56. Telephone shares are in good demand at Rs. 30 1-4, while Trescher's have declined to Rs. 970. In Mill Companies, David's have changed hands at Rs. 205. Leopold have improved to Rs. 175. Petits after touching Rs. 1,730 have again improved to Rs. 1,765. The remaining Companies are more or less quiet at previous quotations.

CURRENCY RESERVE.

The question of an adequate supply of rupees to meet trade demands during the present busy season continues to attract attention, and we notice from the up-country papers that the Bengal Chamber of Commerce has again been in correspondence with the Government of India in the matter. It will be remembered that early last month the authorities in Calcutta announced that purchases of silver of an aggregate value of £4,200,000 had been made since February last, a quantity sufficient for the coinage of 9 1-2 crores of rupees, and they declared their readiness to order further coinage, if it should appear necessary to ensure there being sufficient rupees in the treasuries to enable them to pay for gold likely to be presented and to give rupees in encashment of currency notes to all tenderers who express a preference for rupees. The Bengal Chamber was accordingly asked for a rough estimate of the amount of gold likely to be imported during this cold weather. The Committee of the Chamber have replied that while they are anxious to render Government all the assistance in their power in connection with this important matter, they are unable to forecast what the imports of gold are likely to be unless they are informed what amount of Council Bills the Secretary of State is prepared to draw between December and 31st March, and also whether assuming the Secretary of State does not sell Council Bills, he intends to sell Wire or Demand drafts against deposits of gold in London.

The note circulation continues meantime to increase, as will be seen from the subjoined statement, showing the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on 22nd January 1901. Compared with the figures for the previous week, which we published on the 25th ultimo, the total amount of notes in circulation in the Presidency towns and districts has increased by Rs. 1,191,165. Silver coin, Government reserve of which on 15th January stood as Rs. 5,09,63,164, amounted on the 22nd idem to Rs. 5,74,83,935, gold, on the other hand, has made no progress, the reserve, according to the figures before us, showing a falling off to the extent of Rs. 7,06,380.

Total notes in circulation. Rs. 29,07,52,705

	Reserve in Treasuries Coin. Rs.	Elsewhere. Gold. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Calcutta.....	2,29,30,000	11,49,58,915	13,78,88,915
Allahabad.....	.....	1,20,31,070	1,20,31,070
Lahore	.....	2,04,53,550	2,04,53,550
Bombay.....	60,92,075	6,48,88,480	7,09,80,555
Karachi.....	.....	71,95,875	71,95,875
Madras	26,91,520	276,89,805	3,13,81,425
Calicut	.....	10,35,205	10,35,205
Rangoon	.....	1,00,60,390	1,00,60,390
Total	3,27,13,595	25,89,15,290	29,16,28,285
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue.....			8,75,280
Total... Rs. 29,07,52,705			

Reserve in Coin and Bullion.

	Silver. Coin. Rs.	Gold. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Calcutta.....	1,77,49,311	4,24,1,0,394	6,50,98,130
Allahabad.....	60,13,578	30,00,272	90,14,150
Lahore	44,40,542	22,89,218	67,29,560
Bombay.....	80,70,907	6 12,72,368	8,25,42,129
Karachi	9,29,253	13,43,889	2,73,125
Madras	39,97,077	11,98,658	51,05,415
Calicut	3,20,880	1,25 685	4,46,565
Rangoon	1,57,61,715	52,52,700	2,014,475
Total	3,74,83,935	11 58 64,135	1,10,87,789
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one circle on another.....			4,35,000
Net Total ... Rs.			19,07,52,789

Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of Rs. 10,20,81,500 held under Section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act XX of 1882.....Rs 9,99,99,946

Grant Total... Rs. 29,07,52,705

a Includes a sum of Rs. 1,78,39,689, being silver held as security or notes under Act VIII of 1900.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.

It is satisfactory to see from the official reports just published that the rain which fell in the Bombay Presidency in the middle of last month has proved beneficial to the late sown spring crops in the Bombay Presidency, but it is likely to injure the early crops. Agricultural prospects are good in certain Districts and generally moderate to poor elsewhere. Harvesting of autumn crops is still in progress. Cotton plants plants are flourishing everywhere and pospects have much improved. Supplies continue to arrive at the despatching stations and receipts of the new crop into Bombay are increasing daily. There was general rain in the North-West Province, and standing crops are reported to be doing well so far. Injury, however, is apprehended from the continuance of rain and cloudy weather. The value of the irrigated crops in these Provinces for the year comprising the "kharif" of 1899 and a "rabi" of 1899-1900, is estimated at over 10 crores of rupees—a sum which, it is pointed out, is greater than the total capital outlay on constructions. The areas under sugar-cane, wheat, maize, cotton, poppy, and peas, are the highest yet recorded. Indigo, on the other hand shows a further drop, due not only to the low price of dye, but to the stimulus given to the growing of other crops by the abnormally high prices of food-grains. In the Bengal Presidency prospects of the spring crops are generally good; harvesting of winter rice is almost finished and pressing of sugar cane is still going on.

In the Punjab—where rain has fallen throughout the Province the condition and prospects of the standing crops are generally reported to be good and the outturn is expected to be above the average. The weather which was somewhat unsettled in the Central Provinces at the beginning of the week has now set clear and cold. The recent rain has been beneficial to the standing crops which are generally in fair to good condition. In Central India agricultural operations have been completed in one district and are in progress in other places. Standing crops are in good condition and the probable outturn is expected to be also good.

COTTON.

The further decline reported from New York and Liverpool has had the effect of depressing the local market, and dealers appear to be willing sellers at considerably lower rates than were current last week. The demand as often happens in a falling market seems to have suddenly disappeared so far as shippers are concerned, and the majority of the sales reported during the last few days have been on account of local mills. Supplies continue to come to hand on a free scale and holders apparently somewhat anxious to reduce their stocks but find buyers rather indifferent. There was a fair demand early in the week for ready lots to complete January shipment and also for the three steamers that are loading for Japan, but to-day there is little doing either for export or local consumption.

The following are to-day's quotations for f:ll pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost and freight to Liverpool via Canal, without Commission, viz :—

	Candy Rs.	Per lb. C. & F
Bengal, Fine.....	196	3 31-64d.
Do F. G.	175	3 5-8d.
Belatee, Fine. Machine-ginned.....	198	4 1-16d.
Do F. G. „	194	4
Khandesh, F. G. „	195	4 1-64d
Comra F. G. „	206	4 7-32d.
Bhowmnagar Fine, March-April	220	4 17-32d.
Do Good, May	195	4 3-64d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good, May	172	4 9-16d.
Westerns, May	214	4 11-32d.
Broach, Fine, March	231	4 47-64d.
Do Good, March.....	223	4 37-64d.

The movements of cotton to date show the following comparisons with the previous two years :—

Receipts,	1901. Bales.	1900. Bales.	1899. Bales.
For the week.....	30,270	33,505	82,510
From 1st Jan. to 31st Jan.....	331,649	172,013	326,975
Clearances to great Britain and Continent.			
For the week.....	21,103	8,715	36,933
From 1st Jan. to 31st Jan.....	95,264	15,791	65,633
Clearances to China, Japan, Calcutta, &c.			
For the week.....	677	27,183	21,505
From 1st to 31st Jan.....	33,942	46,216	78,754

The following are the receipts of the various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date as compared with the corresponding period in the preceding season :—

	Yesterday.	Since 1st Oct. 1900.	Since 1st Oct. 1899.
Khandeish	5,257	158,956	68,017
Barsee and Nugur	374	52,020	20,351
Berar.....	5,852	277,339	84,257
Hinguaghat.....	219	6,892	4,349
Dhollera	95	1,070	30,642
Broach	...	1,274	31,029
Comptn and Dharwar.....	109	10,467	17,996
Westerns	...	2,101	801
Bengals.....	1,570	120076	211,676
Sind	...	1,193	15,750
Persian.....	...	3,249	3,191
American.....	...	6,635	5,343
Egyptian	...	2,531	4,565
Other sorts	...	2,921	1,278
Total.....	13,476	648,724	505,242

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Wheat market has been dull during the week with little business passing and that only for local consumption and on speculative account. The price for white Delhi to-day Rs. 4-5-9 ; April, May being 3-4 annas less than last week.

The Linseed market has also been dull and there are no buyers for ready lots. Some exporters were reported to be reselling what they had previously taken up for February shipment. Bold ready to-day is Rs. 9-4-0 ; April May Rs. 8-8-6 showing a decline of 5 1-2 annas and 3 1-2 annas in the rates quoted last mail day.

Rapeseed has been dull with very little doing. Prices to-day are :—

Gujerat Yellow	Rs. 7-12-0 April-May
Brown Delhi ready	Rs. 6-7-3 and 6-4-6 Ap.-May
Yellow Cawnpore.....	Rs. 7-6-0 and 6-11-6 „

Poppyseed has been quiet with nothing doing. Ready lots are quoted at Rs. 9 and the rate for forward delivery stands at Rs. 8.

There has been a little activity in the market for Castor seed and exporters have been buying moderately, and prices have given way about 8 annas ready for stuff and 4 annas for forward delivery.

To-day's quotations are Ready lots Rs. 37 ; April-May Rs. 34-8.

Gingellyseed has ruled quiet but a moderate business has passed at the under noted rates :—

Gingellyseed New 85 per cent.....	Rs.	44-8	
„ „ 75	„	43-14	
„ „ 50	„	42-8	
„ Red	„	41	
Groundnuts.....	„	40	

The comparative imports of Wheat and Seeds are as under :—

	1901. cwts.	1900. cwts.	1899. cwts.
Wheat for the week.....	104,119	74,197	36,386
Do From 1st to 31st Jan.....	182,857	86,018	177,215
Linseed for the week.....	4,301	1,392	30,158
Do from 1st to 31st Jan.	13,227	11,765	117,869
Rapeseed for the week.....	7,233	4,347	16,859
Do from 1st to 31st Jan.	16,326	10,735	59,179
Gingeli yseed for the week.....	80,054	122,141	74,107
Do from 1st to 31st Jan.	224,400	515,948	416,288

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows :—

	1901. cwts.	1900. cwts.	1899. cwts.
Wheat for the week	...	...	...
Do from 1st to 31st Jan.	...	...	185,839
Linseed for the week.....	6,621	17,355	79,106
Do from 1st to 31st Jan.	22,383	36,3 2	162,305
Rapeseed for the week	2,000	62,311	75,798
Do from 1st to 31st Jan.	8,142	88,428	152,727
Gingelly seed for the week.....	35,576	111,119	65,212
Do. from 1st to 31th Jan.	382,618	281,075	378,691

Subjoined is a summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay :—

	Yesterday. cwts.	Since 1st Jan. 1901. cwts.	Since 1st Jan. 1900. cwts.
Wheat.....	1,515	182,657	86,408
Linseed	973	13,227	11,705
Rapeseed	2,067	16,536	10,738
Gingellyseed	10,199	424,516	518,948
Poppyseed	...	2,871	3,349
Groundnuts	323	18,934	5,896
Castorseed	5,827	125,998	20,508
Rice	7,375	454,505	593,350
Myrabolams	3,074	93,741	not recorded

PIECE GOODS AND YARNS.

English Twist is still very dull with a trifling demand and prices are stationary. All districts are buying the cheap Indian productions and are completely indifferent about home made Yarns, which are much dearer.

In Grey Goods, 10 lbs. shirtings of thick texture are in very good demand and rates are 1-2 anna higher ; other descriptions are same as before and values are well maintained. Havre Manufacturers show great firmness and the high prices asked for naturally tend to restrict business in Bombay.

Bleached Goods.—The dispute about early payments, which, we understand, has been going on between Marwadee buyers and bazaar dealers, appears to be still unsettled and consequently there is little business passing in the bazaar.

Turkey Red Goods.—We have only heard of a small demand in this line and there is practically no change in rates.

In Local Goods we have to report a brisk business and rates at the moment are in sellers' favour. Our quotations to-day are as follows :

	Net rates per lb. as. cents.		as. cents.
T Cloths	8-30	to	9-25
Do	8-25	to	9-00
Long Cloths	7-75	to	8-25
Do	7-75	to	8-25
Domettes	7-90	to	8-00
Do	7-90	to	8-00
Chaddors	7-00	to	7-50
Do	7-05	to	7-50
Plain Dhoties	7-20	to	8-00
Do	7-20	to	8-00
Red Bordered Dhoties.....	7-75	to	8-00
Do	7-75	to	8-00
Dhoties with Fancy Borders.....	7-75	to	8-25
Sacel-Gray with coloured lines ...	7-75	to	8-25
Checks	8-00	to	10-00
Drills, Grey	7-25	to	7-75
Towells and Napkins (different sizes).....	7-50	to	8-00

Local Yarns.—The China Markets have drawn largely on our supplies during the past fortnight and business in other directions has been also brisk. The following are to-day's quotations :—

Twist	No. 6s Mule, As. 1-14	to	4 7-8 per lb.
„ „	„ 8s „ „ 1-12	to	„ 5 „
„ „	„ 10s „ „ 4-8	to	„ 5 1-4 „
„ „	„ 12s „ „ 4-14	to	„ 5 7-16 „
„ „	„ 16s „ „ 5 1-8	to	„ 5 7-8 „
„ „	„ 20s „ „ 5 3-4	to	„ 6 1-8 „
„ „	„ 24s „ „ 6	to	„ 6 1-4 „
„ „	„ 30s „ „ 7	to	„ 7 1-2 „
„ „	„ 40s „ „ 8 1-2	to	„ 9 „

WOOLENS.

There has been a dull tone in the market during the week and new business has been scarce, partly owing to dealers finding few customers and little up-country demand. In the Home market there is a gradual tendency towards higher prices and makers are not so ready as to accept the low offers that are being made to them.

METALS.

Yellow Metal has improved somewhat during the week owing to better demand and prices are higher in the Bazar and stocks however are small. About 250 bundles are reported to have changed hands on the basis of £65-5 to £66 per ton according to assortments.

Copper has also slightly improved on account of some demand from the districts. 100 bundles have been sold at £80, but there are no sellers now and importers ask higher rates. The stock is moderate.

In Iron there is no change except that some sizes of Belgian and Basic steel are very scarce and high prices are paid for what little that is coming. The Home markets also seem to be steady now.

FREIGHTS.

Since our last report there has been rather more enquiry, at present low rates and a fair amount of business has been put through for prompt and near loading. Native characters have taken up the Hansa Liner "Drachenfels" for two picked ports at 13s. March loading, and a European House has chartered the oil tanker "Baku Standered" for Genoa and Marseilles at 11s. 6d. one, 12s. two ports, February loading ; whilst the Agents of the Bates Line have berthed a steamer for Antwerp and booked 3,000 tons at 13s. shipment not before 12th March, and are now asking 14s. The s.s. "Daghiston" booked about 4,000 tons at 11s. 6d. for Antwerp to fill up. In forward transactions the market is steady and unaltered. Some business is reported done at 16s. May shipment Sellers are now quoting 15s. 6d. April, and 16s. 6d. May, without finding buyers. The "Fernmoor" and "Afton" have been chartered to load at Karachi at 17s. one, 17s. 9d. two parts May-June loading. The s. s. "Wileyske," "Kirby" and "Howick Hall" have been fixed from Rice ports homewards and the s. s. Clan Mafadyen" from Malabar Coast." It is reported that two Lines have fixed from Rangoon to Bombay at Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 8 per ton February loading.

The following are to-day's quotations :—

Ports.	Ready. Wheat.	Steel or Special Marks.	Forward Cotton and Wool.	Feb. 1901 Wheat Seeds & Cotton.
Liverpool	40 12 0	40 12 6	40 15 0	81 14 0
London	40 13 0	40 13 6	40 14 0	40 13 0
Hull	...	...	...	40 14 0
Hamburg	40 13 0	40 13 6	40 14 0	40 14 0
Antwerp	40 11 0	40 11 6	40 14 0	40 14 0
Dunkirk	40 13 0	40 13 6	40 14 0	40 14 0
Havre	40 13 0	40 13 6	40 14 0	40 14 0
Marseilles	40 11 0	40 11 6	40 12 0	40 12 0
Genoa	40 11 0	40 11 6	40 12 0	40 13 6
Trieste & Venice ...	...	40 17 0	40 17 0	40 17 6

COALS.

There is nothing to report in this market and business is very dull. Our quotations are as follows : Deshagur (Bengal) Rs. 15, ready ; Rs. 15-4 forward ; Muirs Navigation Rs. 12 1-2 to Rs. 13 ; Jardines Rs. 13 to Rs. 13-8, Singaren (rail delivery) Rs. 13-8 ; Birds Navigation Rs. 12 to Rs. 13.

KEROSINE OIL.

The market in case oil during the week has been steady with a fair demand, and the deliveries, since our last report, have amounted to 24,000 cases. We have no arrivals to report in this line. As regards bulk oil the market has been steady with some business passing. Deliveries have been firm, and he rate to-day is Rs. 3-9-6 in new tins of local manufacture. The s.s. "Baku Standard" arrived yesterday from Batoum with a cargo of bulk oil for Messrs Ewart Latham and Co. The other quotations are as follows ; the combination of stockholders to which we referred last week stil continues :—Snowflake, 150° Rs. 5-9 ; Anchor Crown, and Rain 1250° Rs. 3-13 ; Rising Sun Rs. 3-12-6. There are no stocks of Tiger, Elephant and Moon brands, 125°

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

Registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1882.

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA 1st JANUARY, 1895.

REPORT TO 31st DECEMBER 1900.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Rs.	15,00,000
PAID UP..... do.	Rs.	10,00,000
UNCALLED..... do.	Rs.	5,00,000
RESERVE FUND.....	Rs.	11,00,000

Directors :—D Yule, Esq, Messrs. Andrew Yule and Co, Chairman, R J P Thomas, Esq, Messrs J Thomas and Co, N Macleod, Esq, Messrs Macleod and Co, and D King, Esq —D King, Esq

Solicitors :—Messrs Morgan and Co

Auditors :—Messrs Meugens, King and Simson and Messrs Lovelock and Lewes

London Agency :—19, Great Winchester Street, E C

TWELFTH HALF-YEARLY REPORT BY THE DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED, TO 31st DECEMBER, 1900.

The Directors beg to submit the Twelfth Half-yearly Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account of the Bank.

The net profit, after paying all expenses, amounts to Rs 1,36,688 12-2 (incuding the balance of Rs. 8,24-13-6 brought forward from previous half-years) and from this there has to be paid the sum of Rs 15,000, the half-year's dividend due on the Preference shares, leaving Rs. 1,21,688-12-2 to deal with.

It is proposed to pay a dividend on the Ordinary Shares at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum absorbing ..... Rs 12,5,0 0 0

place to Reserve.....	1,20,000	0 0
and carry forward.....	9,188	12 2

The Reserve Fund of the Bank is now Rs 11,00,000

The Accounts have been thoroughly audited and the Securities held by the Bank against advances strictly scrutinized, and appended is the Auditors' Certificate.

D YULE,
R J P THOMAS,
D MACLEOD,
D KING,
Directors

The Bank undertakes every kind of Banking business.

Current Accounts opened, and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balances.

Fixed Deposits received at the following rates of interest :—

2 Years' Deposit	5 1-2 per cent per annum		
1 Year's do	5	do	do
6 Months' do	4 1-2	do	do
3 Do do	4	do	do

Securities received for safe custody, and purchased and sold on the usual commission of 1-4 per cent

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to constituents wishing to buy and sell all Indian securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders and Investors' interests carefully watched.

Bank of Calcutta, Ld, 12th January 1901.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED, FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1900.

Dr	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	p	Cr
Subscribed Capital—							
10,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs 100 each	10,00,000	0	0				
5,000 6 per cent Preference Shares of Rs 100 each	5,00,000	0	0				
	15,00,000	0	0				
To Paid up Capital—							
10,000 Ordinary Shares on which Rs 50 per share has been paid	5,00,000	0	0				
5,000 6 per cent Preference Shares on which the full amount of Rs 100 per share has been paid	5,00,000	0	0				
				10,00,000	0	0	
Reserve Fund				10,00,000	0	0	
Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits				1,26,53,697	4	0	
Miscellaneous Accounts				71,899	1	0	
Profit and Loss				1,35,588	12	2	
				Rs...1,24,62,255	1	8	Cr
By Loans Cash Credits and Overdrafts.....	92,89,687	6	1				
By Bills Discounted	3,88,057	4	3				
				96,77,744	10	4	
Particulars required by the Indian Companies Act of 1882—							
Debts considered good and for which the Bank holds securities	92,89,687	6	1				
Balance with Agencies				1,62,110	8	10	
Bills Receivable				34,648	6	2	
Miscellaneous Accounts				1,535	7	7	
Government Paper at market rate				3,23,511	11	0	
Other Authorized Investments				8,32,536	8	6	
Cash Balance				18,19,349	13	3	
				Rs ..1,24,62,255	1	8	

D KING, Agent

D YULE,
R J P THOMAS,
N MACLEOD,
D KING,
Directors.

We hereby certify that we have examined the above Balance Sheet with the Books of the Bank of Calcutta, Limited, and are of opinion that it exhibits a correct statement of the Bank's affairs as on 31st December 1900.

We also certify that we have counted the Cash and found it correct and have examined the securities held by the Bank for Loans and Advances, and have found them in order.

We also certify that to the best of our belief the above Balance Sheet is drawn so as most as circumstances admit, in conformity with the Indian Companies Act.

MEUGHENS, KING AND SIMSON,
LOVELOCK & LEWES,
Auditors.

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1900.

To dividend paid on 5,000 Preference Shares at the rate of 6 per annum for the half-year ending 30th June 1900.....		15,000	0 0
To dividend paid on 10,000 Ordinary Shares at the rate of 5 per cent per annum for the half-year ending 30th June 1900.....		12,500	0 0
To Amount transferred to Reserve Fund		1,00,000	0 0
To Balance carried forward.....		8,748	15 8
	Rs...	1,35,748	15 8
By Balance brought forward		8,248	13 6
By Gross profit for the half-year ending 30th June 1900		1,69,316	2 1
	Rs...	1,77,564	15 7

Examined and found correct.

MEUGENS, KING & SIMSON
LOVELOCK & LEWES,
Auditors

D KING, Agent
D YULE, R J P THOMAS,
N MACLEOD, & D KING,
Directors.

Calcutta, 12th January 1901.

UNDER WATER FOR EIGHT HOURS.

The "Figaro" publishes a special correspondent's account of his experiences on board the submarine boat "Morse," at the time she underwent her trials at Cherbourg, during the visit of the Minister of Marine. Dalziel sends an interesting summary.

It took the boat 70sec. to sink a distance of 20m., when it was considered the best depth at which to discharge a torpedo at a vessel. The Norval and the other boats occupy half an hour to reach the same depth.

The officer in command is able to watch what is going on at the surface by means of an apparatus called the periscope. A reflector float is on the surface of the water and reflects, no matter to what depth the vessel sinks, upon a small mirror which stands before the officer in charge.

An extraordinary silence comes over the boat as it descends, the only sound being the voice of the officer in charge, who, as he watches the periscope, gives his orders from time to time to the man at the helm or the man at the motor.

A petty officer zealously watches an instrument which gives the depth. The boat is kept even an even keel by an authomatic arrangement of places. In case of an accident it is easy to detach heavy lead weights and bring the vessel to the surface again.

Breathing is just as easy in the vessel when below as when above the surface.

It is estimated that the boat can remain under water for sixteen hours, and during the experiment in which the correspondent participated she was under water for eight hours.

The interior of the vessel is divided in to three sections. In the most forward the torpedoes are stored, and it is from that part they are fired, the range claimed for them being a quarter of a mile. Amidships there is the electrical apparatus, and in the stern is the steering apparatus. Below there are large reservoirs which can be filled or emptied at will in order to raise or depress the vessel.

A clear view of the whole of the interior is obtained by the officer in charge from the conning tower, and only one drawback exists in regard to the type of submarine—namely, the possibility of her losing her electrical energy. Directly that is interfered with the boat is helpless.

Arrangements are being made to recharge the accumulators while the boat is at sea, but so far they have not been perfected.

The Morse fired four torpedoes during the trial, all of which hit the mark. The Narval was not so successful.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 34m. Sun sets, 5h. 54m. High water 10-31m., 11-21n. Low water, 4-53m., 4-21n.

Memorial Service, St. Thomas, Cathedral, 6 p. m.,
Memorial Service, Cathedral, Kalbadevi, 6 p. m.
Memorial Service, St. Andrews' Church, 6 p. m.
Memorial Service, St. John's Church, Colaba, 6 p. m.
Public Prayer-Meeting of Parsees, Alibless Baug, 4-30 p. m.
Memorial Service, Zaoba's Temple, Thakoredwar, 3 p. m.
Memorial Service, Prarthna Samaj Mandir, Girgaum, 4 p. m,
P. and O. s. s. Caledonia, with English Mails of 18th January, due to arrive at daylight.

SUNDAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 34m. Sun sets, 5h. 54m. High water, 11-13m., 11-54n. Low water, 5-24m., 4-58n.

Saint Thomas' Cathedral.—The Bishop of Bombay will preach in the Cathedral on Sunday evening, 6 o'clock.

Shri Laxmi Narayen Temple.—A Hari-Kirtan will be preached at this tempte at Gowalia Tank Road between 3 and 5 p. m. this afternoon in honour of the late Queen-Empress. All Hindus are invited.

Parsee Cycling Club.—Members meet at the Club Tent at 3-45 p. m. on Saturday the 2nd Inst. to attend the memorial Service at Alibless Baug and at 5-45 p. m. on Monday the 4th Inst. for a moonlight ride.

St. John the Evangelist, Colaba.—The Memorial Service this evening at this Church will be entirely for the officers and soldiers of the Garrison and no civilians can be admitted owing to the want of accomodation.

Aryan Social Union.—The Funeral Service in memory of the Empress Victoria will be conducted by Mr. Vishawanath V. Oza at the Esplanade High School Hall, Wadhi Road Fort at 3-27. m. to-day. Members and others are cordially requested to attend.

Arya Samaj.—The Funeral service in honour of the Empress Victoria will be conducted by the Venerable Swami Shri Atamanand Saraswattiji on the Samaj-Mandir, Girjaum, at 5 p. m. to-day. The members and others are cordially requested to join.

The Late Mr. Justice Ranade.—Mr. Khimji Hirji Kayani, the Honorary Secretary of the Cutch Dasa Assawal Jain Community, has addressed a letter, to the late Mr. Justice Ranade's family, through his brothers Mr. N. G. Ranade or acknowledging the loss India has sustained by his death.

Causing Grievous Hurt.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, third Presidency Magisirate, Narayan Ramade, a Hindu cart driver, was charged with causing grievous hurt to Casum Ismail, another cart driver. On Thursday last accused's cart was in front of that of the complainant in Fort street. As the bullocks of accused's cart moved back a little, complainant asked him to drive ahead a little. Thereupon accused lost his temper, and his a severe blow with his fist on the face of the complainant, which dislocated one of his teeth. The complainant sent for the Police and accused was arrested. The charge being proved against him he was fined Rs. 35, or in default to undergo 15 days' hard labour. Out of the fine, if paid, the sum of Rs. 20 was ordered to be paid to the complainant.

Fatal Accident to a Mill Operative.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday at the J. J. Hospital regarding the death of Rama Vithoo, aged forty-five years, an operative employed in the Managon Mill and residing at Matarpackady. On Thursday afternoon the deceased went up a ladder to feed the shafting of the machinery in the throstle department with oil. The top of the ladder rested against an iron beam, with which it had been fastened by means of a rope. White deceased was at the top of the ladder, doing his work, the fastening gave way and the ladder slipped precipitating the man on to the pavement below. He received severe injuries to the head, which resulted in his death shortly after in the J. J. Hopital. The Jury returned a verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts.

Suicide of a Parsee.—A Corner's inquiry was held last evening at the Elphinstone High School, on the body of Dossabhoy Hormusji Karaka, a Parsee, aged twenty four years, whose body was yesterday morning found floting in a well on the Esplanade by a wandering beggar. The deceased was a tutor employed at the Government Dockyard, whence he was dismissed about a week ago for being irregular in attending to his work. On Tuesday last the father repremanded him

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Hermod, 329 tons, Captain K F Olsen, sailed yesterday for Bangkok, in ballast.

THE s s Comeric, 2,695 tons, Captain W R Kennedy, cleared yesterday, for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE s s Burnside, 2,324 tons, Captain P Disdrichsen, will sail to-day, for Calcutta, with the same bottom cargo.

THE P and O Co's s s Mazagon, 3,279 tons, Captain R T L Cook, will sail to-day, for Yokohama, with a general cargo.

THE s s Indrapura, 3,800 tons, Captain Hallingsworth, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, 21st January, with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's s s Itaura, 3 361 tons, Captain H G Cre t, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Moulmein, 22nd January, with a cargo of rice and timber.

THE s s Unity, 923 tons, Captain F Hansen, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Rangoon, 22nd January, with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to the Bombay Company.

THE s s Matia, 2,433 tons, Captain J Archer, arrived in harbour yesterday, from London, 13th December, via Newport and Karachi, with a general cargo and railway materials.

[REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, JAN. 31.

The B. I. S. N. Co's Steamer s. s. Rowa left here this evening.

The Austrian Lloyds s. s. China, from Trieste, to Japan, arrived at Colombo on the morning of the 1st February 1901.

The same Company's s. s. S. F. Ferdinand, from Calcutta to Trieste arrived at Colombo on the morning of the 1st February.

HONGKONG, JAN. 31.

The P. and O. Company s. s. Tientsin (Extra) arrived here from Bombay this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 31.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats dull.
Good Bhowsuggur 4 8-32
The Manchester market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	97
3 per cent. Rentes	102 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	83 3-4
Bar silver	27 15-16

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results: Total Bullion £32,700,000. Increase £400,000; Public Deposits £8,300,000. Decrease 200,000; Other Deposits £40,100,000. Increase £900,000; Other Securities £29,100,000. Increase £500,000; Notes and Gold £221,700,000. Increase £300,000. The Banks Reserve is 45 per cent. of the liabilities.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—FEBRUARY 1.

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Highflyer			Brock		Flagship
Lansdowne			Great		Receiving Hulk
Magdala			Great		Turret-ship
Assaye	3464	Hill	Wet Basin		M M & Co
Barawa	234	Jaffer			M M & Co
Ballaarat	2869	Reed			P & O Co
Valetta	2973	Tillard			M & O Co
Okara	3439	Sailorick			M M & Co
Booldana	2809	McOuhlan			M M & Co
Orion			Hughes		Torpedo Catcher
Clyde	2195	Valentini			P and O Co
Maria	34	Kombai			Yacht
Howick Hall	2382	Scott		W & A G & Co	
Urlana	3353	Allen			M M & Co
Merkara	1969	Sharp			M M & Co
King Arthur	1041	Hamilton			B & F S N Co
Simla	1057	Bamber			M M & Co
Hermod	850	Olsen			Bombay Co
Wellpark	1600	Grisdale			Gaekwar
Chanda	1504	Paterson			M M & Co
Zamania	2852	Lee			M M & Co
Westminster Bridge	2269	Pallister			W & A G & Co
Cyrus	2174	Simons			M M & Co
Baku Standard		Tucker			R I & Co
Unity	923	Hansen			Agent
Indrapura		Hallingsworth			K N & Co
Itaura	3362	Crett			M M & Co
Matia	2433	Archer			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—FEBRUARY 1.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent
A	Gulf of Trinidad	1694	Duncanson			M M & Co
G	Langedan	212	Hiltenious	Antwerp		M M & Co
E	Loonlei	1111	Alexander	Liverpool	2-2	P M & Co
N	Oriental	4993	Jepson	Calcutta	3-2	P & O Co
F	Nankin	2809	H. Jenson	China	2-2	P & O Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahanadi	517	Fairweather	Marmagoa	1-2	Sheprd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent
2	Turbo	2659	Fairfield	Genoa	3-2	W & A G & Co
4	M Maru	3325	Kawamuro	Japan	3-2	N Y Kaisha
6	Sunda	2.87	Andrews	London	2-2	P & O Co
8	Clan Murray	3121	Geer	London	7-2	M M & Co
15	Flintshire	2176	Dwyer	Dunkerk	3-2	Bombay Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Pachamba	145	Rickford	Karachi	3-2	M M & Co

M. DRY DOCK.

Courland	761	Soutar			H Cassum

* Probable date of departure.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
1	Unity s	Hansen	Rangoon, Jan 22
	Indrapura s	Hallingsworth	Calcutta, Jan 21
	Matia s	Archer	London, Dec 13
	Itaura s	Crett	Colombo, Jan 22
	Salati s	Ahrens	Zanzibar, &c

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Nadir s	Morgan	Calcutta
	Valentia s	Miller	Diamond Island
	Khan Mandagee s	Sperry	Colombo
	Hermod s	Olson	Bankok
	Comeric s	Kennedy	Calcutta
	Imperator s	Pellizer	Trieste, &c

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Barenfels, Diedrichsen, for Calcutta.
" Mazagon, Cook, for Yokohama.
" Arabia, Parfitt, for London.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Caledonia, for Aden, London, &c.
" Kilwa, for Persian Gulf, &c.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN T. A. SAVAGE, COMMANDING B V R.

Bombay, 2nd February.

1. F Company will fall in at Mazagon Railway Station at 7-15 p.m. on Monday next the 4th instant, and proceed to Dadar for Out-Post Duty. Dress—Drill order with Forage Caps.

2. The following promotions will take effect in L Company from this date:—
No 1426 Lance Corporal J Mahone to be Sergt vice T Ellis resigned; No 4433 Cadet R J Brown to be Sergt vice Burnes resigned; No 4411 Cadet A A Cotton to be Lance Sergt vice Elliott resigned; No 4691 Cadet E Dias to be Corporal vice Creagh resigned; No 4229 Cadet J J Cahill to be Corporal vice Powell resigned; No 4347 Cadet J O'Hearn to be Corporal to complete Establishment; No 4134 Cadet J Brown to be Corporal to complete Establishment; No 4563 Cadet S Lauder to be Lance Corporal vice Mahoney promoted; No 4334 Cadet E Fratel to be Lance Corporal to complete Establishment; No 4393 Cadet C Hurst to be Lance Corporal to complete Establishment; and No 4393 Cadet W Dickenson to be Lance Corporal to complete Establishment.

3. The Head-Quarters Office will be closed to-day (Saturday) the 2nd instant.

4. The following Member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to C Company:—No 5000 Volunteer S Baker.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, THE 1ST OF FEBRUARY.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk to rapid rise of pressure at Agra, Jhansi, Karachi, Jacobabad, Jeypore, Ajmere, Rajkot, Neemuch, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Secunderabad and Bellary, and slight changes elsewhere. Readings are highest in the north, and lowest in the south. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are north-easterly or south-easterly at several of the reporting stations, and the force has been strong at Negapatam and moderate to light elsewhere.

The temperature, both maximum and minimum, is above the mean of the season in almost all districts more especially the night temperature which is from 5° to 13° in excess in many places. The highest temperature in the shade was 95° at Surat, and the lowest 49° at Sirsa.

Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are partially cloudy to overcast in Sind, Rajputana, the Punjab and at Deesa, Bauj, Dwarka, Khandwa, Nagar, Amraoti, Surat, Calicut, Bangalore, Madras and Negapatam.

A few drops of rain fell at Madras and about a quarter of an inch at Jacobabad.

With the rise of pressure the weather is likely to remain fine and settled over the whole country except in Sind and Rajputana, where it will probably continue more or less cloudy.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 31st January, 1901.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	inches 29·826
Temperature of the Air	degrees 77·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·8
Dew Point	66·2
Relative humidity of Air	64·1
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded is 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 84·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	70·0
General Directions of wind*	NE. E. NW, NNW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles 233

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT—January 31.

10 p.m.	75·5

FRIDAY—February 1.

1 a.m.	72·4
10 a.m.	81·4
2 p.m.	84·2
4 p.m.	83·8

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe)

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4 THE WEEK.
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6 The Duty of Mourning a Bank Holiday—Memorial to the Late Queen-Empress—As Others See Us.
7 The King-Emperor's Answer to the Viceroy—Bombay Presidency Association.
8 Municipal Standing Committee—The King-Emperor's Accession—Accident on the G. I. P. Railway.
9 Election Day in Bombay.
10 An Important Resolution—Military Items—Bombay Command Orders.
11-12-13 The Famine Commission.
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16 LEADING ARTICLES: Our Ally the Amir—The Sanitary Commissioner's Report.
17 LEADING ARTICLES: Memorials of the Empress Victoria—The Famine Commission.
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20 LEADING ARTICLES: Cholera—Government Reserves—Indian Crop Prospects—SPORTING NEWS: Bombay Hunt.
21 A Mandamus Against the City Improvement Trustees—Bombay Municipal Politics—Death of an Officer.
22 Bombay Municipal Corporation—High Court, Original Side—Free Home Treatment of Plague.
23—Bombay University Senate—Meeting of Kiphinistanis.
24 The City Mortality—Presidency Plague Returns—Volunteer Camp at Hubli.
25 Bombay City Improvement Trust—Guzarat Revenue Enquiry.
26 Bombay Anthropological Society—Shipping Intelligence—Arrival of the Overland Mails of 11th January—Passengers per S.S. Vindobona—OFFICIAL GAZETTES: Governments of India Orders—Bombay Government Orders.
27 Commercial Intelligence—Bombay Market Report—
28 Bombay Bank and Stock List—Passengers by the Homeward mail.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY, 3RD FEBRUARY.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral)—Agutter in G.
Hymns—207, 261, 260 and 4.0.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Lord Bishop of Bombay.
Hymns—53 and 146.
Magnificat—Sans Dimittis—Woodward in A.
Anthem—Crossing the Saw-Bridge.
The collections are for the Cathedral Schools.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and evensong at 4-45 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.

(Afghan Memorial Church.)

8 a.m.—Missa Cantata (Merbecke).
Hymns—203, 343 and 305.
11 a.m.—Choral Matins and Sermon (Parade Service).
Hymns—162, 35 and 165.
6 p.m.—Memorial Service for her late Majesty, Victoria, Queen-Empress.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.

(Colaba Causeway.)

7-30 a.m.—Parade service. Preacher, Mr. N. D. Cushon.
6 p.m.—Preacher, Mr. C. Douglas Green.
6-00 p.m.—Sunday School.
8 p.m.—Social Hour.

(Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens, Byculla.)

9-30 a.m.—Morning Service.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

(Waudby Road).

4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6 p.m.—Evening Service, Sermon by the Rev. R. Scott, M.A.
Collection for Mission work in Western India.
Hymns—138, 429 and 447. Psalm 96 tune 110.
11 a.m.—Joint Service in St. Andrew's Church.

BOWEN MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Services held in Y. M. C. A. Hall during repairs to the Church.

9-15 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—Divine Service.
5 p.m.—Children's League.
6 p.m.—Divine Service.
All Seats free, and Strangers Cordially Welcomed.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

(Near School of Art.)

8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral).
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.
The Offertories are for Church expenses.

MISSION CHURCH GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon by Rev. H. McNeile
4-30 p.m.—Children's Memorial Service.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, and Sermon by Rev. C. W. Thorne.

Saturday, 2nd February.

6 p.m.—Memorial Service.

ST. NICHOLAS' SEAMEN'S CHURCH.

Opposite the Main Gate of Prince's Dock.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
The north door of the Church is open every day till sunset for private prayer.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral) Preacher. Rev. Father Bisco.
10 a.m.—Children's Service
10-45 a.m.—Matins.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral).—Preacher. Rev. Father Tovey. Altar for Church Expenses.

CHRISTC HURCH; BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
4-15 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

Daily Service.

7-30 p.m.—Matins.
5 a.m.—Evensong.
Thursday, 7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH,

(Church of Scotland.)

11 a.m.—Joint Service—Psalm 90 v. 13 tune 112.
Hymns—232 and 305.
Paraphrase (6 tune 176.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Holy Communion.
Psalm 116 v 13 tune 97.
Hymns—316, 320 and 323.
Paraphrase 35 tune 9.

Saturday, February 2.

6 p.m.—Memorial Service.
Paraphrase 2.
Hymns 237 and 228.
Anthem—Blessed are the dead—Stanford.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

Madras Time.

8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Eucharist.
8-30 a.m.—Matins.
Hymns—35 and 162.
5-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—212, 53, 210 and 172.

ST. STEPHENS, BANDORA.

11 a.m.—Matins, Sermon and Celebration of the Holy Eucharist.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	6	3	14
B Mandvi, Chunkla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	30	14	51
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Parsiwadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbarwada	14	32	79
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	12	14	26
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	9	25	58
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	3	10
G Mahim and Worli	4	1	14
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Residents and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	19	39
Total	75	111	291
Total plague deaths to date	82,454	68,132	
Same date last year	79	76	374

THE AHMEDABAD PRANTEJ RAILWAY COMPANY.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

THE following report has been issued by the Directors to the shareholders of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway Company, Ld.—Your directors have the pleasure to announce that the traffic of this line has increased satisfactorily during the past year. The increase is principally due to the larg traffic in firewood, hides, wheat and rice. The net earnings for the first six months of the year amounted to Rs. 93,743 out of which your directors declared an ad-interim dividend at the rate of 6per cent per annum absorbing Rs. 58,500. For the second half, the net earnings are reckoned approximately at Rs. 69 000, which makes Rs. 95,343-5-0 available for disposal, and this your directors propose to apply as follows:—1.—Dividend for the second half year ending 31st December last, at the rate of 8 per cent per annum or (Rs. 20 per share being 7 per cent for the 12 months, Rs. 78,000-0-0, II.—Reserve fund account Rs. 15,000 0-0, III.—Bonus to Company's office Clerks 500-0-0, IV.—Balance to be carried forward Rs. 1,843-5-0. Total Rupees 93,343-5-0 Your Directors consider it prudent to put the amount mentioned above to the reserve fund, which can be used to equalize future dividends, if necessary and they trust this will meet with your approval. The reserve fund will now stand at Rs. 33,750. Under the Articles of Association one of the retiring Directors Mr. R. Gilbert retires but is eligible for re-election.

G. I. P RAILWAY.

Open 1,560·56 Miles.

THE following is the statement of traffic, for the week ending 22nd December, 1900.

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandize and Minerals Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs. 1,81, 48	Rs. 8,14,843	Rs. 6,000	Rs. 10,01,602
Corresponding week last Year. Open 1,413 miles.	—	—	—	7,51,575

Increase Rs. 2,51,027.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BINGE—January 25, at Simla, the wife of Edward Theophilus Binge, of a son.
GEORGACOPULO—January 30, at Calcutta, the wife of J G Georgacopulo, of Messrs. P Melenicliis, of a son.
HUTCHINS—January 23, at Bangalore, the wife of Major H L Hutchins, I S C, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WALSH—COX—January 9, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev Canon Luckman, M A, Charles Woolard Walsh of Calcutta, to Ava Margaret, eldest daughter of A F Cox, I C S, Comptroller-General.

DEATH.

DE RHE-PHILIPE—January 28, at Lucknow, Hilda Mary, the dearly loved daughter of George and Mary de Rhe-Philipe, aged 3 years, 3 months and 15 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1901.

AN EMPIRE IN MOURNING.

TO-DAY, throughout the British Empire, will be observed as a day of solemn mourning. All public and private offices, all places of business will be closed, all amusements suspended and members of all classes of the King's subjects will repair to their countless places of worship to attend the Memorial Services which have been arranged. It is not possible that all these could be fixed at the precise hour at which the funeral of her late Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress takes place, though a proposal of this kind would have met with the widest approval. Nevertheless, the services of to-day will be none the less solemn or sincere. India mourns with every other part of the Empire and the intensity of the loss which has befallen us is fully and deeply appreciated throughout the length and breadth of the land. Not only from the large cities, centres of industry, the seats of learning and from the highest classes of society, but from small Native States, obscure villages, from the lower orders of the people, in every province and presidency, as our columns have borne testimony, have come heartfelt expressions of grief and of genuine sympathy with the royal family in its affliction. For the people of India were included among those of whom, in his beautiful lines, Tennyson sang on the death of the Prince Consort when offering her Majesty his sympathy—"The love of all thy sons encompass thee, The love of all thy daughters cherish thee, The love of all thy people comfort thee, Till God's love set thee at his side again." The sons and the daughters of India were the children of the royal mother,—favourite children—and none were more fervent in their prayers for her Majesty's recovery when she lay on her dying bed. None more religiously pray that the comfort vouchsafed to her Majesty in her affliction may be extended to those who today will follow as chief mourners in the vast procession to leave Osborne this morning. It was not possible to accommodate all who would fain have attended the solemn service in the Cathedral. The same regulations which were laid down for the prevention of dangerous overcrowding have, of necessity, been taken in Calcutta as in Bombay. The high officers of State and her late Majesty's servants claim priority, and after them the members of the congregations. But at the garrison churches, the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Muslim mosques and Hindu temples, services, each according to its own ritual, are to be held, while an opportunity for an united expression of the grief of Bombay will be afforded within the next few days at the town's meeting convened, in response to a requisition, by the Sheriff.

The cortege will leave Osborne House in the Isle of Wight, this morning the war-vessels of the Channel squadron and vessels of other nations escorting the Royal Yacht and keeping the route across the Solent. Thence it will proceed to St. George's Chapel at Windsor, the scene of many royal marriages and burials, where the solemn religious State ceremonies will be conducted. That beautiful edifice is one of the most note-worthy in all England. The choir is decorated with the banners of the Knights of the Garter, whose stalls are placed therein. Below the East window to the left is the monument to the memory of Edward IV, the window itself being a memorial of the Prince Consort. The tomb of the Duke of Kent, the Queen's father, is in the rear, that of Henry VI is near at hand as also is the monument of the Duchess of Gloucester, the tombs of Henry VIII, Jane Seymour and Charles I. East of the Chapel is the Royal Tomb-house, wherein lie the bodies of George III, George IV, William IV, the Duke of Albany and other royal personages. The Albert Chapel, formerly known as the Wolsey chapel, was restored to by the Queen in memory of the Prince Consort, and in the centre is a sarcophagus with the recumbent figure of Albert the Good. The Royal vault in the memorial chapel was built by George III and provides in its spacious dimensions, a resting place for eighty. On marble shelves within, besides those mentioned, repose the bodies of George V, King of Hanover, Queens Charlotte and Adelaide, the Duke of York, the Princesses Amelia, Charlotte and Augusta, the Duchess of Brunswick and several royal children who died in infancy. In the crypt lies the body of the late Duke of Clarence. It is in the chapel here that the public ceremonies will take place and here the body of the Queen-Empress will lie until Monday resting between the monuments of Prince Albert and Duke of Clarence. On that day, in the presence only of members of the royal family the body will be carried to the Royal Mausoleum at Frogmore in the park of Windsor Castle, where the late Prince Consort lies. Present at to-day's solemn ceremony will be representatives of every European nation, kings and princes, ministers and envoys, foremost amongst them being the German Emperor, whose presence is, more than any other, perhaps, appreciated by the nation. He left his country, his ailing mother, too ill to attend the ceremonies, and abandoned the festivities by which his subjects contemplated celebrating the Emperor's birthday, in response to the calls of filial affection. The honours bestowed upon him by the king on the occasion of his accession are but a fitting acknowledgment of the compliment to his relatives in England, the delicacy of which will not be lost on public sentiment. The King of the Belgians, the King of Portugal, and numerous exalted personages will also attend.

To-day's ceremony will carry the mind of many who witnessed it, back to the occasion of the funeral of her Majesty's consort. Similar celebrations, though not on so extensive a scale, were conducted all over England, and services resembling those to be held in India to-day were solemnised. We read in a contemporary report that Mr. Garden, the subdean, officiated at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, which was draped in black throughout; Dean French, at Westminster; and Dean Milman, at St. Paul's. Dean Milman embodied the feelings of all classes of her Majesty's subjects in a sermon of touching simplicity and beauty. "From the highest to the lowest," he said, "it was felt that a great example had been removed from among the people of England—an example of the highest and the humblest duties equally fulfilled—of the household and every day virtues of the husband and father, practised in a quiet and unostentatious way, without effort or aid, as it were, by the spontaneous working of a true and generous nature. To be not only blameless, but more than blameless, in those relations was not too common in such high positions. But his duties to the Queen's subjects, as well as to the Queen—his duties to the great English family dispersed throughout all the world, as well as to the young family within the chambers of the palace—were discharged with calm thought and silent assiduity. No waste of time in frivolous amusement, in vain pomp and glory, but usefulness in its highest sense, schemes of benevolence promoted plans for the education of the people, suggested and fostered with prudent and far seeing counsel, and with profound personal interest, great movements for the improvement of all branches of national industry, if not set on foot, maintained with a steady and persevering impulse—in short notwithstanding foreign birth and education a full and perfect identification of himself with English interest, English character and English social advancement. All these things had sunk gradually if slowly into the national mind. He was ours, not merely by adoption, but as it were by a second nature." Discourses just as eloquent, praises equally des rved will issue forth from a thousand pulpits to-day; for all classes of the people deeply feel the common bereavement and share the common sorrow. When the Prince Consort died a national memorial was spontaneously resolved upon. The Queen and her subjects joined together in the movement and the Albert Memorial is one of the most beautiful objects in the great Metropolis. Already many suggestions have been offered as to an Imperial memorial in India. And meetings yet to be held will discuss the subject. What form that memorial shall take will call for the most careful consideration. A great effort to augment the Countess of Dufferin's fund has been suggested as appropriate. It may not be considered adequate, not being associated with the Queen-Empress' name. But it must be remembered that the Countess of Dufferin's action in the direction of medical relief for the women of India was at the specific desire of the Queen and the matter of name Lady Dufferin would promptly put right. Twenty years ago Miss Beilby was the bearer of a message from the Maharani of Punna to her Majesty, telling her of the terrible sufferings of Indian women. Lord Dufferin was shortly afterwards appointed Viceroy and before he left, the Queen, who had been much moved by the Maharani's message, specially charged Lady Dufferin with the task of instituting a fund to promote a regular supply of fully trained women doctors for India. Thus it will be recognised that although it deservedly bears the name of Lady Dufferin the fund is really an institution of which her Majesty herself was the architect and its development would be in every way consistent with the sympatuies of the late Queen-Empress. Such undertakings were always the objects of her Majesty's most special interest and care, and the idea, therefore, has much to commend it. England will erect its own memorial and the Empire may decide upon an Imperial monument. But the proposal we have indicated offers a peculiarly suitable form for an Indian tribute to the memory of the great and good Rani.

ANTI-CHOLERA INOCULATIONS.

INOCULATION for plague is not the only prophylactic against disease associated with the name of M. Haffkine. For some years inoculations against cholera have been carried out in certain districts of Bengal according to M. Haffkine's process. At the Purulia and Salkea coolie depots 2,388 such inoculations were performed during 1899. The number was considerably less than in the two previous years, but this is attributed to cholera having been less widespread in the coolie track than in the preceding years. During the first four months of last year, however, no fewer than 8,423 anti-cholera inoculations were performed. According to the Assam Labour Immigration Report, quoted by the Sanitary Commissioner, the death-rate among the uninoculated coolies during transit to the gardens was 0·294, while there was no death from the disease among 2,246 upon whom inoculation had been performed. A report by Dr. Powell on all the cases of cholera that have appeared on the estates and in the villages in his practice since the beginning of the experiments, states that 198 cases with 124 deaths occured among 6,549 persons not inoculated and 27 cases with fourteen deaths among 5,778 persons who had been inoculated. If the proportion had been the same in both classes the inoculated would have had 174 cases instead of 27 and 109 deaths instead of only fourteen. The mortality among the non-inoculated was thus nearly eight times greater than among those who had submitted to the operation. The recent famine afforded an excellent opportunity of testing the utility of the cholera prophylactic and a proposal that experiments should be made with that view was put forward by the Sanitary Commissioner. It was the intention that the people should voluntarily submit themselves to the operation, but the Government of India being of opinion that the people in the famine camps would not appreciate the entire freedom of choice, the proposal was not carried out. Unhappily cholera devastated the famine camps in many areas; but if sanction had been given for experiments in the protection of the people against the disease few of them would have availed themselves of the prophylactic. According to Mr. Rebsch the people on the relief works in the Broach district had extraordinary ideas of the intentions of the authorities towards them. When it was considered advisable to reduce the rate of pay on the Broach works and establish a distance test by opening works south of the Narbudda, the majority of the people declined to go to the new works, believing that if they went there they would be later on deported to the Transvaal. By the Bhils especially, who suffered terribly from cholera, preventive inoculation would have been regarded simply as another method of securing their extermination

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE FUNERAL PROCESSION.

LONDON FEB. 1.

Besides the German Dragoon Guards a detachment of German Hussars of which the Prince of Wales was Chief, prior to his accession, will attend the Queen's funeral.

The whole of yesterday, till late at night, the work of erecting countless stands and draping houses along the route was proceeding.

The Japanese battle ship Hatsuse has arrived in the Solent to take part in the ceremonies.

ARRIVALS IN LONDON.

The Egyptian Prince, the Crown Prince of Denmark, Sweden and Roumania, French and Ottoman Missions, the Duke d'Aosta and numerous German Princes have arrived in London.

THE COMING OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, FEB. 1.

It is understood that the King will open Parliament in person.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE FIGHT WITH DE WET.

LONDON, FEB. 1.

General Knox engaged De Wet to the Southward of Welkom on the 29th ult., and the fighting was continuous for some hours.

The result is not stated.

Lord Kitchener merely says Pilcher buried five bodies and captured three.

Our casualties were Lieut. Way of the Durhams and one man killed, and one officer and twelve men wounded.

[Lieutenant Arthur Strachan Way joined the service as Second-Lieutenant in February 1896 and was promoted to a Lieutenancy in November 1897. He belonged to the Second battalion of the regiment— the old 106th Bombay Infantry.]

DE WET STILL MOVING.

De Wet yesterday evening crossed the Bloemfontein and Ludybrand line near Israelspoort.

General Bruce Hamilton's men stationed at the waterworks were unable to get in touch.

BOER PRISONERS.

A proposal to send a large number of Boer prisoners to the Nilgiris has been submitted to Lord George Hamilton, but no decision has been come to yet.

BOER PRISONERS FOR INDIA.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 1.

The "Indian Daily News" now states that the War Office have proposed to send five thousand Boer prisoners to India and that the local Governments are being communicated with on the subject.

THE KING'S MESSAGE TO INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 1.

On January 26th His Excellency the Viceroy sent the following message to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India :—

"On behalf of the Government of India I beg to transmit the following message for submission to His Majesty the King-Emperor. The Government of India have heard with profound sorrow of the death of her Majesty the Queen-Empress. From every quarter of India news continues to arrive of unaffected grief and lamentation among all races and creeds. The Government, the Princes, and the people are one in mourning at the death of a Sovereign who was revered here as no previous monarch has been, and to whom loyalty had merged in love. The feeling is that India has lost not merely a Queen but a mother. On behalf of all classes we beg you to convey to his Majesty the King-Emperor the assurance of these sentiments, and to offer to him our respectful homage upon his accession to the throne of the British Empire."

To this telegram, the Secretary of State has cabled the following reply, under date January 29th :—

"I am commanded by King-Emperor to transmit to your Excellency the following answer which his Majesty has been graciously pleased to make to the address communicated to me by your Excellency for submission to his Majesty on behalf of the Government, Princes, and people of India :—I recognise in your Excellency's message the affection and loyalty inspired by the Queen-Empress Victoria throughout all classes of her subjects in India, by wisdom, justice and her long reign, and by her earnest personal solicitude for their welfare. I am deeply touched by this expression of their universal sorrow for her death. I desire that my acknowledgement of homage tendered to me on my accession may be made known to the Chiefs and people of India, whose country I have seen, and in whose attachment to my throne I have full confidence, and whose prosperity and happiness will always be to me of the highest interest and concern."

MORE NATIVE REGIMENTS.

The raising in India of two more Native Regiments, making five in all, for garrison duty in the Colonies has been sanctioned.

COMMITTEE ON ARTILLERY.

It is now settled for General Tyler to proceed home to take part in the Committee on Artillery re-organisation.

THE SERVICES.

Mr. E. Stebbing is gazetted entomologist to the Forest Department for two years.

THE CHINA FIELD FORCE.

A telegram, from the Officer commanding 4th Brigade, China Field Force, dated 19th January, 1901, says :—Sowars—No. 345 Maget Singh and No. 623 Shegram Singh of the grass party of the Jodhpore Lancers were killed in action on the 12th January. Sepoy No. 684 Sodhi, 6th Jats, died on 13th January from pneumonia.

A telegram from Hongkong, dated 21st January 1901, reports as follows :—Deaths from sickness are reported by the Hospitalship Carthage on the voyage from Wei-Hai-Wei of No. 527, Sepoy Sobki, 6th Jats on 14th January, and No. 1001 Doolie-bearer Sawai Commissariat Department, on the 19th January.

A telegram from Shanghai, dated 28th January 1901, reports the following casualties :—No. 3756 Rifleman Indarbis, Thapa 4th Gurkas of bronchitis ; No. 1495 Muleteer Ganda Singh 22nd Transport Corps both on the 23rd January

A telegram from Honkong, dated 28th January 1901 says :—No. 32 Khunkhan, Seige Train Bullock Establishment, died of nephritis in the station hospital on 20th January.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

POONA, FEB. 1.

Military Works Service—On transfer from Bengal to Bombay Command—Lieut. Col. Tower, R. E., is posted as Commanding Royal Engineers Sind District.

On return from furlough Lieut. Tillard, R. E., is posted to the Sind District.

Military Works Service.

Army Veterinary Department, Veterinary Lieutenant Anthony is transferred from Karachi to the Chief Station Veterinary Hospital, Neemuch. Veterinary Lieutenant Bolton is transferred from Neemuch to the Chief Station Veterinary Hospital, Kirkee.

Under instructions received from the War Office it is notified that 2nd Lieutenant Young, No. 1 Depot Royal Field Artillery has been posted to the 58th Battery, Royal Field Artillery and 2nd Lieutenant Parsons 56th Battery, Royal Field Artillery has been posted to the E. Battery Royal Horse Artillery.

Under instructions received from Army Head Quarters, India, it is notified that Capt. Stuart, Royal Garrison Artillery (seconded Lieut.) has been posted to No. 23 Company, Southern Division, Royal Garrison Artillery, 2nd Lieut. Reinhold, No. 23 Company Southern Division Royal Garrison Artillery, has been appointed to No 1 (Kohat) Mountain Battery.

Under instructions from Army Headquarters, India, it is notified that the Inspector of Army Schools and Honorary Lieut. Gosteo on arrival in India is posted for duty to the 6th Circle, Poona.

The undermentioned officer has been granted, by the General Officer Commanding in China and Hong Kong, leave to proceed to England on medical certificate under leave rules for the Staff Corps, specified period to count from 15th December 1900 :—Lieutenant Woodhouse, Staff Corps Double Company Officer, 27th Bombay Infantry, for 6 months, pension, service, fifth year commenced 22nd January.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—Oxfordshire Light Battalion Lieutenant Chatham, 12 months on private affairs out of India. Lieutenant Leyworth six months on medical certificate out of India.

THE FAMINE COMMISSION AT AHMEDABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, JAN. 31.

To-day two of yesterday's witnesses were re-called and the result was to mitigate considerably the unfavourable effect their evidence had had upon the Commission. These witnesses were Mr. Ali Akbar Executive Engineer for Broach, and Mr. Seddon, Acting Collector for the Panch Mahals, for a considerable part of the famine period. Both these districts suffered from a severe mortality and your readers may recollect from yesterday's account that the President of the Commission, by his questioning inferred that in the case of Broach the mortality was connected with the heaviness of the task imposed, which Sir Antony characterised as an impossible one—a task of 165 cubic feet for one digger and two carriers. In the case of the Panch Mahals the suggestion was that the mortality was a result of the failure to establish gratuitous relief throughout the villages.

As to the first matter it was evident that the Engineer had been taking a different basis of calculation than had the President, who had taken the task as usually expressed in terms of the digger. Once again Mr. Fardoonji, Mr. Akbar's assistant, was called to explain the practical working of the task and this time he was more successful.

THE TASK WORK AND MORTALITY.

"I want you to concentrate your mind," said the President "on the case of a digger and two carriers. The lead is 100 feet and the lift will be under five feet."

Mr. Fardoonji then concentrated his mind as follows : This with a lift of four feet will be a reduced lead of 150 feet. [This, I may explain, means that the lead, that is the distance the earth is taken and the lift, the height it is raised, are combined and "reduced" to one unit. How a lead of 100 feet and a lift of four feet became a "reduced lead" of 150 I cannot say. I suppose some mathematical formula solves the problem.] Now the engineers have to find out how many carriers will be required to carry this 120 cubic feet to a "reduced lead" of 150 feet. They have tables prepared by Mr. Hyam, in which the necessary algebraic formula is given. A carrier's duty is taken at 10,000, or if a carrier has to carry the earth a distance of 150 feet, his duty amounts to 18,000, [which is arrived at by multiplying the distance, 150 feet, by the amount of earth, 120 feet.] Now 18,000 represents the duty of nearly two carriers therefore one digger and nearly two carriers will be required to do this duty of digging 120 feet of earth lifting it four feet and carrying it 100 feet. Unless this was done the workers did not get the maximum wage.

The task certainly seemed difficult, but now an explanation came.

"I understand, Mr. Ali Akbar, you to say that 165 cubic feet had to be dug." [Mr. Akbar had said this the previous day].

"I meant 71 feet plus 47 plus 47"—true, but unenlightening.

"Is the 71 feet of the third table of statistics analagous to the 120 feet we have here ?" It is.

"Yes, it is combined lead and lift."

"That is to say two digger digs and also carries ?"

"Yes," put in Mr. Fardoonji, a unit made for the convenience of calculation."

"Then what you do in measuring your work is to take table 3. You measure the work of the digger and from that you conclude that two carriers performed their work ?"

Mr. Fardoonji : "Yes."

When you find 71 cubic feet has been dug, you do not trouble yourselves regarding the carriers' duty ?"

"No."

"Well," concluded the President, "that comes to the same thing. I was endeavouring to get expressed in other terms—that the 71 cubic feet is the work you base your payments to the digger on and not 120. That was not what you said Mr. Akbar, at all."

Mr. Akbar had also something to say as to the mortality, which had been connected with the hardness of the task. It appears that the mortality percentages which he submitted yesterday were calculated not upon the total number of people on the works,—workers, dependants and children—but on the workers only. The mortality was the total mortality, but the figures, the percentages were based on were not the total figures. This vitiates the percentages entirely, and as the President said they are worthless.

Mr. Akbar was called upon to furnish the exact figures. The mortality percentages will probably undergo some reduction, but I do not think the difference will be very great. There will still be a high mortality to be accounted for.

Mr. Seddon was then re-called to give any further reasons he had hit upon since yesterday to account for the high mortality in the Panch Mahals. The examination proceeded as under :—

Would you like, Mr. Seddon, to revise or correct anything you said yesterday with regard to the Panch Mahals. I understand you did not expect to be examined in connection with the Panch Mahals ?—I should like to know exactly what was deduced from what I said.

The President explained that the deduction was that the high mortality was partly to be accounted for by the failure to establish by the end of February gratuitous relief in more than 57 villages out of 610.

The effect of your evidence is that you were working at the commencement on the piece-work system, that is to say, the labourers were paid for the amount of work they did. There was in addition provision for dependants and children in the kitchen, that from your observation of the people on the works you noticed that they were not earning enough ?—I did not notice any deterioration, but I noticed occasionally that the people were earning below what would be the minimum under the Code.

And therefore, to counteract that tendency, which was an injurious one, you lowered the task in order that they might earn a sufficiency. And you saw no signs of the people in the works showing any disinclination to work ; they were sufficiently industrious to earn a sufficient wage ?—No, I don't think I could go to that length.

My reason was to see whether the payment by result system with the provision for dependants is a good system of relief in times of severe famine. Then coming to gratuitous relief my questions are directed to this point. I called your attention to the fact that in the monthly statements, as furnished by the Bombay Government to the Government of India, beginning with December, it was shown that at the end of that month you had village relief established in 14 villages of the Panch Mahals out of 610 villages. At the end of January the returns showed that village gratuitous relief was established in 22 villages. At the end of February the returns showed that village relief was established in 57 villages. You left the district at the end of February, consequently I don't push my examination any further I called your attention to the fact that the mortality of the district mounted steadily from normal in November to 6·82 in December, nearly double the normal, 9·58 in January and to 12·58 in February. So there was an enormous enhancement in these three months of the death-rate and my question was whether any connection could be established between this increase in the death-rate and the small extension of the village gratuitous relief which had been effected up to that time ?—I think the mortality would have been very nearly as high if we had the Code system of gratuitous relief more widely extended.

MORTALITY AND GRATUITOUS RELIEF.

You think it would ?—Yes, I visited several villages with the object of seeing what persons were fit to be on gratuitous relief lists and I found in several cases that there was nobody in the village who complied with the section of the Code, and I have no doubt that many of the people in those villages died as the result of famine.

Am I to infer from your evidence that you challenge the suitability of that section as governing gratuitous relief ; that you think that owing to the limitations of that section you were prevented from extending gratuitous relief to those persons who ought to be put on gratuitous relief ?—No, I do not say that but there are persons in the district of Panch Mahals who will not leave their homes and who are not eligible under this section for the village doles.

Owing to dislike of leaving their their homes ?—And to regular work. They will not leave their homes in time and they will succumb.

These people would not leave their homes till they had exhausted what means they had and you had no power or means of knowing that they were at the end of their resources ?—I did not know how long they could go on, but they were very likely reduced in condition. But the mortality was such that I do not think it is accounted in a large degree by the failure to put these people on relief. From your experience would you be inclined to suggest that these categories should by extended and a wider discretion given to the officer in putting people on village doles ?—If such mortality as occurred this year is not to occur, I think it is absolutely necessary.

That is an important outcome of your evidence, you are of opinion that for cases of extreme famine these categories are too strict and that it is necessary that a wider discretion should be given to local officers to bring upon relief, persons they considered ought to be ?—That would mean abandoning a considerable part of the Code.

The President put the case of a man and his son with a wife and two children who could not work. The two men would go on the works, but the children could not be put on doles and unless the men could earn enough on the works to keep them it would go hardly with them. The object is to keep the family intact and to the President's questions on this case. Mr. Seddon gave, as his conclusion, "I think the absolute evidence of such mortality shows it is necessary to have a larger number of people on gratuitous relief."

And you can only get that by modifying this rule, in order to have a larger discretion ?—I think unless that rule were modified it would be difficult.

It has been brought out that, inasmuch as no greater number of villages was brought on relief than 57 at the end of February, it is probable that if there were any other people who were halt or lame on blind, they must have had a bad time until May when gratuitous relief was extended to the whole district ?—There probably were cases of that sort.

I have seen it suggested that if in the early part of the year a more general distribution of doles had been made the people would have become demoralised and would probably have refused to go to the relief works ?—I think that is probable.

Do you think that probable with regard to all classes of people or only to some ?—I think the tendency is to regarding all classes.

But your relieved villages increased from 22 in Jan. to 57 in Feb., and at the same time there was an increase in the number of workers. You had an increase from 57 villages relieved at the end of Feb. to 115 villages in March and workers increased from 15,710 to 35,259. So I point out to you that the figures do not support the conclusion that the giving of gratuitously relief keeps people from works.—But there were other factors in the case. Many people later on came on relief who had thereto held off—the *mowra* crop had failed.

BROAD POLICY OF VILLAGE RELIEF NEEDED.

At all events these figures do not confirm the *a priori* inference that the extension of village relief does deter people from coming on the works. Would it not have been better in the earlier stage of the famine to have gone in for a general broad policy of village relief in the Panch Mahals. What substantial reason is there, other than those which have been stated, and which do not bear examination, for the omission to extend relief largely in the early part of the famine. I did not think, yesterday, that you quite appreciated the importance to be attached to those figures. I want it to be clear that I do not think the failure to introduce the gratuitous relief according to the Code accounted for the mortality.—It might have accounted for a small proportion of it.

The matter was left at that and Mr. Seddon was then examined with regard to Kathiawar where he was subsequently to February 1900. He was here in a sort of three fold capacity. He was controller of one kind of Native State under the direct control of the Agency ; then he was less of a controller and more of an adviser with regard to a second kind, the administration of which was under the British Government ; then he was in the position of an adviser only to a number of independent states —or estates as the holdings in Kathiawar might more reasonably be styled. The administration of famine relief in these states or estates approximated closely to the methods adopted in British Territory and the chief point of interest elicited from Mr. Seddon's examination was that they were far more strict in excluding foreigners from the works. Native States cannot generally afford to keep foreigners on their works and they are consequently especially keen to pack them off to the place from whence they came.

Mr. Seddon was unable to say anything definite as to whether Native Agencies are more successfully used for the administration of relief in Native States than in British territory.

Mr Seddon was also examined at considerable length by Mr. Nicholson and the first point out was an interesting one with regard to the earnings of famine workers.

I think you are also of opinion that the Code maximum is too great. It is illustrated by the fact that man can earn more than a police constable or peon and can live comfortably on it ?—That I notified on one work. I have known the case of a family which earned Rs. 12-8 a month—a man, his wife and two working children.

You think that too high ?—It is much higher than a policeman's wage, for instance.

At the same time you consider that the minimum was too high ?—I think people would earn the minimum if they were allowed to without troubling to work.

Then you would prefer the intermediate system, in which the wage a man earns with a maximum would be automatically decided. If the minimum is demoralising then the abolition of the minimum would abolish that factor of demoralization ?—I should be inclined to abolish it.

Then would you prefer the intermediate system to the task system ?—I should like the task system without a minimum.

But that is what it is.

With reference to the value of land in Kathiawar and Panch Mahals where the cultivator is able to get a surplus after paying for his living, Mr. Nicholson asked a question or two as to the cultivator's providence.

Witness said the people of the Panch Mahals have the opportunity of saving if they are skilful and careful.

But I understand you to say that they do as a matter of fact save ?—I do not think they do.

Why not ?—I think they are lazy and not a skilled class of agriculturists—mostly Bhils and Kolis.

But they have a surplus, and I am asking why they do not save this surplus ?—They spend it.

Do you think they spend it because they have no facilities for saving ?—No. A man is usually entirely in the hands of the sowkar in the Panch Mahals.

Mr. Mawson, Executive Engineer for Kathiawar, gave evidence which may be briefly summarised as follows :—In the West and South there is an opening for well irrigation, but there are very few new wells made, most of the existing wells are old. This is not attributable to the system of land tenure, but to the lack of enterprise on the part of the people. "As a rule they get along very comfortably and they don't bother about new wells." There was a cholera scare on the works for a fortnight or so and during that time the people ran off and sat on the hills round about until the scare was over, so they must have been able to save a little on the works in order to sit still doing nothing for that period.

The next witness was Mr. Mehta, District Superintendent of Government Revenue. He was examined by Mr. Nicholson with regard to the cattle of Gujerat, of which valuable stock great numbers died during the famine. The famine was begun with about a million cattle and a shortage of fodder. About 15,000 cattle were sent off to the forests which were opened. Fifty per cent. of them died, but probably a larger percentage would have died had they not been sent to the forests. But only a small proportion could be got to the forests since the transporting of hundreds of thousands of cattle from one place to another is not the easiest thing in the world. There was, however, not only the difficulty in bringing the cattle to the fodder, but bringing the fodder to the cattle. The great object was to keep the cattle as much as possible near the homes of the people, and Mr. Mehta advised the keeping of valuable milch cows in camps. As for the rest, cheap fodder might be sold to the people so that they could keep the cattle. In this connection the cheap fodder, sold at a loss by the Government, proved a considerable boon, as the fodder sold by private enterprise, could only be bought, owing to its high price by the people of the cities, and did not reach the people of the villages.

Mr. Nicholson happening to suggest that the fifty per cent. of the cattle which died were old cattle past work or use, Mr. Mehta said that was not so and brought out an interesting feature of the Gujerat cattle. A Gujerat bullock works on and then suddenly succumbs, he does not linger on in semi starvation like the Deccan sort, and he added afterwards what may possibly be an illuminating fact, "Our people would rather starve cattle and keep a milch buffalo."

Mr. Mehta added another interesting fact with regard to the wells of Gujerat. Some of these, it appears, are useful for irrigating fodder, because they contain oil. If you leave a puddle overnight you find an oily surface on it in the morning.

Mr. Nicholson : Is it petroleum ?

Witness : Oh, no, you drink this water (Laughter.)

The witness added that he did not think there was a cultivator who was not indebted to the sowcar but that the sowcar had been as hardly hit during the last five years as the cultivators.

Mr. Pratt, who was Collector of Ahmedabad during the famine, was another of those officers who had a heavy mortality bill to explain. He did not think that the rise in the death-rate was directly connected with the failure to increase the distribution of gratuitous relief. Gratuitous relief was, as a matter of fact contracted in Ahmedabad as the death-rate was mounting, but then Mr. Pratt dissociated these facts by pointing out that at that time they were receiving far more in kitchen relief and at that time also poor homes were established, both taking away people who might otherwise have been treated with gratuitous relief.

The President again brought forward his scheme of mutual credit in villages and agricultural banks. Mr. Pratt thought that the scheme was more likely to succeed in Gujerat than in any other part of the Bombay Presidency, but he considered that the "sowcars" would be against it as they were already against the men who took Government "takavi," which they considered as a trespassing on their ground.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The steamer Caledonia, with the Overland Mail of January, 18th arrived in the harbour at 3 o'clock this morning.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's. s s Arabia, Captain J. L. Pardi, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi and Aden, with English mails and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Bache Miss
Blackstock Mr J
Blackstock Mr G
Burke Mr H
Burke Miss
Chrestien Miss F
Conchman Mr F D
Duggines Mr D J B
Elder Mr and Miss D
Fitzpatrick Mr
Grant Mrs C G
Guilland Mr C J
Gwatkin Mr A
Johnstone Miss N M C
Kimth Mr
Kunkel Mr
Lansing Mr
Marrion Mr G W
McCredie Mr
Murray Lieut L
McAlester Capt W H S
Peddison Mr G F
Strathton G H
Sanford Mr
Taylor Lieut
Ward Miss
Watson Mr P
Youngusband Lieut

PERSIAN GULF NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BUSHIRE, JAN. 21.

Early in December, the Belgian Customs made a raid upon the office and private residence of a firm of local merchants, and seized a quantity of arms and ammunition. The Director of Customs, however, suspected that those then seized represented but a small portion of the arms in possession of the firm, and he not only continued to send search parties almost daily, but placed a cordon round the premises to prevent the possibility of guns being removed. At the same time he warned the head of the firm that surveillance would continue until the remaining arms and ammunition were given up or until the firm signed a bond agreeing to forfeit a very considerable sum if they were caught dealing in arms, in any way. The firm held out for a few weeks, but eventually the Custom's vigilance was rewarded and the firm wrote the Director of Customs stating that they would sign the required bond : but before doing so they would hand over all the rifles and ammunition they possessed. They requested him to attend personally when the arms were handed over, as they were so effectually concealed at, by their unaided efforts, the Custom's officials would never succeed in unearthing them.

The Director accordingly proceeded to the house and was told to break down what appeared to be merely the interior wall of one of the rooms ; but, when a portion of the wall was removed it was seen that a godown had been constructed at the end of the chamber, by walling off a few feet, and in this place of concealment were found about six hundred rifles and many thousands rounds of ammunition. As the demolished wall had neither door nor window, and was plastered over like the rest of the room, it is doubtful whether the Customs officials, by their own efforts, would ever have discovered the nest. The arms having been removed, the firm signed the required bond, and the Custom's patrol have "ceased from troubling."

The Customs have lately increased their European staff, M. Roosbroeck, who has had considerable experience as a Custom's official in the Belgian Congo territory, having arrived at Bushire : he is proceeding by to-day's mail to take charge of the Customs at Bunderbous ; and M. Dambrain, who is already acquainted with that port, accompanies M. Roosbroeck to install him as local head of the Custom's.

The Dueria-begi has just given us another illustration of his "slow sure" : A few weeks ago, the Moyen-to-jar arrived from Mahomerah, and the Dueria-Beji fearing that the influence of the new arrival would be inimical to his authority, put guards round the house of the Moyen-to-jar, and practically made him a prisoner having every person who entered or left the placed thoroughly searched, to prevent communication with the outer world. The Dueria-Beji then wired to the Imperial Government at Teheran that the Moyen-ti jar was so unpopular at Bushire that he was compelled to protect him by guarding his residence ; and suggested that the Moyen-ti-jar be removed. The Governor's Policy was successful, and his "bete-noir" has been recalled.

From Busreh I hear that the tribal war, which broke out some three months ago, between the Sheik of Koweit and Bin Rasaid, still continues. Last month the Turkish Wali of Busreh interfered and and commanded the combatants to disperse, threatening to attack whichever side remained in arms after a certain date. The Sheikh of Koweit agreed to disband his forces, and accompanied the Wali to Busreh, whence he wired to the Sultan to the effect that "at the request of His Imperial Majesty, he had refrained from chastising the man, who calling himself the king of Arabia, had dared to attack Koweit." Sheikh Mabarouk had full sense of this temerity in thus acting, as he wrote to the Sheik of Mahomerah, giving an account of his proceedings, and expressing his fears that the Wali would endeavour to detain him at Busreh. But Sheikh Mabarouk was allowed to depart in peace, and then returned with his whole force to Koweit, notifying his ally Montefik, of the cessation of hostilities. In a few days, however, news reached Koweit the Bin Rashid not only remained in arms, but was advancing on Koweit ; so Mabarouk once more took the field, and marched to intercept the invaders. It is very difficult to compute the relative strength of the two armies, as every account differs ; but Mabarouk appears to have had about two thousand men, all mounted, and every man carrying a rifle of sorts ; while Bin Rashid's force, though numerically twice as large, was badly armed, only about a thousand, the chief's immediate body-guard, having rifles. The opposing forces met on December 23rd, when a determined battle was fought, the better armed army of Koweit proving victorious ; from sunset on the day mentioned until dawn of the following morning, Bin Rashid, trusting to his superior numbers, made repeated charges, but they were continually repulsed ; and shortly before sunrise on the 24th the whole force of Bin Rashid retired in disorder, leaving considerable spoil in hands of the victors.

Returning to our own side of the Gulf, I hear some interesting news from Kerman, where the principal merchants have formed a syndicate, with the object of improving the water supply of Kerman by means of artesian wells. Mr. Duncan, a Civil Engineer, has taken up a contract to sink three artesian wells, for the purpose of which a sum of 10,000 "termans" has been subscribed by the syndicate. Mr. Duncan, who arrived at Kerman, with his whole plant, about three weeks ago, is to receive a salary and 10 per cent. of the profits of the undertaking ; and if the first three wells turn out a financial success, others are to be bored and Mr. Duncan is to receive 20 per cent. thereof erward, Major Sykes, the British Political Agent at Kerman, has guaranteed Mr. Duncan from loss, and has agreed to act as arbitrator not only in any dispute, between Mr. Duncan and the Syndicate, but in case of any disagreement between the members of the Syndicate themselves.

Major Sykes himself has just left Kerman on leave and is proceeding to South Africa, where he hopes to spend a portion of his holiday leave fighting against the Boers, he having volunteered for active service.

THE FAMINE COMMISSION AT AHMEDABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, FEB. 1.

The Famine Commission was to-day again concerned with mortality and its relation to lack of extension of the village gratuitous relief. The explanation offered by Mr. Pratt, Collector, Ahmedabad, is that offered by most officers, namely, that there are many whom the Famine Code clause for gratuitous relief cannot touch, and yet who refuse to go on the works. The President thought that relief in Ahmedabad, though more liberal than in the Panch Mahals and Kaira was yet not liberal enough. Mr. Beyts, Assistant Collector, Kaira, was also examined and was asked to explain why the numbers on relief bore such a small proportion to the population and gave similar reasons to the last witness. The President's comment was that by means of more work relief would be brought nearer to the people's homes. His honour severely commented on the absence of control by local officers over the Public Works by which it happened that people in need of relief were refused admission.

Sir Antony afterwards explained that his words did not refer to Mr. Beyts personally, but to the system. Mr. Betys had done as well as any officer of three year's experience could be expected to do. Mr. Modi, District Deputy Collector, Kaira, was also examined with regard to the establishment in his district which was not sufficient to make daily payments and there were signs that the people objected to the system of weekly payments which afterwards extended over eight to ten days. The Rev. Mr. Henderson, Irish Presbyterian Union, in Borsad, said the impression amongst the people was that famine relief was sufficient. Mr. Wood, Assistant Collector, Broach, gave an account of how he fought the cholera scare on the works.

The Commission will not sit to-morrow, owing to the late Queen-Empress's funeral.

SERVICES OF CLERICAL ESTABLISHMENT RECOGNISED.

Well deserved recognition is afforded in to-day's "Gazette" of the services of clerical establishments under the Government of India in raising to the "Gazette" rank of Messrs. Wilson, Tucker, Cartland, Roberts, Milne Fern, Melaan and Cole, who respectively hold registrarships or equivalent appointments in Legislative, Revenue and Agriculture, Military, Foreign Home, P. W. D. and Finance Departments and in the office of the Private Secretary to Viceroy.

MILITARY NEWS.

Brigadier General Barnard, Commanding Southern District, is placed on the sick list ; Lieutenant Colonel Paget, Durham Light Infantry temporarily officiating.

Lieutenant H. J. R. Twig, I.M.S., has had a serious accident to his left forearm owing to a fall in the Riding School at Deesa, which has resulted in complete paralysis of the limb.

The Cawnpore mass meeting has been abandoned.

Brigadier-General W. C. Black, Commanding the Deesa District, is proceeding home on eight months' leave early in April.

A Camp of exercise for the Imperial Service Infantry will be held near Kalka next week. The Patiala, Jhind, Nabha, and Kapurthala regiments will attend. The troops will be given practical training in hill warfare, selected officers from the Punjab Command being present.

The Home Government will bear the entire cost of sending the troops to Jubaland.

A new edition of Musketry Regulations will issue shortly for the native army.

Captain the Hon. S. Portman, 10th Hussars, has joined the Viceroy's Staff as A.-D.-C.

Colonel S. Bowring is ordered to China to succeed Colonel Stone, Commanding the Royal Engineers, as the latter has been appointed Director-General of Military Works in India.

THE LATE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

LORD CURZON'S SPEECH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 1.

The Council met this morning only to be adjourned for a week, the Viceroy making an eloquent speech on the subject of the great loss India had sustained in the death of the Queen, who had turned Great Britain into a world-wide Empire, with India as its corner-stone, who had set an example, not merely to courts and nations, but to every human heart, and who deserved pre-eminently to be called by the title of "the Good." The Viceroy also referred to the hundreds of telegrams of condolence which had been pouring in on him from all parts of India, and spoke of the pride which, whether officials be young or old, they would none of them ever forget of having been honoured by wearing the uniform of Queen Victoria. His Excellency spoke as follows :—

"Here, at this table, where we are met to exercise the legislative powers for the benefit of the people of India that have been devolved upon us by the Crown of Great Britain, we ought not, I think, omit to pay such a tribute of humble respect as is open to us to the memory of the great and good Sovereign who has worn the Crown for nearly two-thirds of a century, and has now in the fulness of years and honour passed away. The British Empire has never before had such a Queen, one that was so gracious, wise and dignified and symbolising all that was most enlightened and progressive in her time, nor one that led such a pure and stainless life. India also, in its long cycles, has never had such an Empress, one that was so tender-hearted, large-minded and just, the humane, loving parent of her subjects of every race and clime. All the Princes of India have been proud to own their fealty to so noble an example of Sovereignty, and the hearts of all the Indian peoples have been drawn together by this singular and beatiful combination of mother, woman and Queen. Those of us who in any official capacity, either here or elsewhere, have served her Majesty, have felt it to be our proudest distinction that it was her warrant that we acknowledged, her empire that we were engaged in safe-guarding, and her example that inspired us. Whether we were young or old, we shall none of us ever forget that we were honored by wearing the uniform of Queen Victoria. It would be easy for me to say much about the mark that this marvellous reign has left upon the history of India, and to indicate at how many points the sagacious hand and influence of the deceased sovereign were felt. But perhaps the present occasion is not the best one for such a purpose, for after all are not all her reign and character in their relation to this country summed up in the famous Proclamation of 1858, the Magna Charta of India, which is the golden guide to our conduct and aspirations ! It has been the fashion in history to designate some sovereigns by certain distinguishing attributes of their personality or reign, thus we have read of the Great, the Conqueror, the Just, the Lion-hearted, the Saintly and the Strong. Should it ever be desired to find such an appellation for our late Queen, it would be admitted by all that she deserves pre-eminently to be called by the title which she herself, I believe, gave to her own husband, namely, the Good. It is the virtue of her character and the benignity of her influence which her people have admired quite as much as, if not more than, the splendour of the Victorian era or the unequalled glory of her reign. If blame or reproach ever fell upon her country, no shadow of it touched herself. She was above all as well over all and she set an example not merely to Courts and nations, but to every human heart as well. At every heartstone in the Empire there is a feeling not merely that a great monarch is dead, but a bright and beatiful ray has been extinguished. Nowhere, I am convinced, is the wide or bit of the British Empire is there more genuine sorrow or a more profound sense of loss than in India to-day. We are truely a nation in mourning. During the past ten days many hundreds of telegrams and letters have poured in upon me testifying to the grief felt both by communities and individuals, and the newspapers have been full of similar evidence. All these records tell the same tale. They speak of the simple emotions that spring from the heart—of the sadness with which, even when it is a throne that is left vacant, men gaze upon the parting sail "that sinks with all we love below the verge." And yet the occasion is not one for lamentation only for we may mingle a sense of pride and of gratitude with our tears, for the Queen's life was extended far beyond the normal span. It covered four-fifths of one century and had crossed the threshold of another. Nature seemed for a while to have relaxed her inexorable laws in her favour, and in extreme old age, even to the end, she retained the freshness and warmth of her affections and the energy of youth. In her more than eighty years of life she had represented, as no other living man or woman could, the higher aspects of the spirit of the age. The British Empire and the entire world may count themselves fortunate if the new century produces any figure at all comparable with the central and shining figure of old."

The Council then adjourned.

A Memorial Service will be held in the St. Peter's Armenian Church, Fort, at 5-30 p.m.

A meeting of the Daiwadnya community will be held at 4-30 p.m., at Pandoorangjee's Hall, at Gowasjee Patel Talao, to pass a resolution and forward letter of condolence to Government.

Mr. Kimji Hirji Kayani, the Honorary Secretary of the Cutchi Dasso Oswawal Jain Community, has received an acknowledgement from the Government of India in reply to his telegraphic message of condolence.

The secretary of the Brahamin Sabha, Girgaum, requests that members living in the suburbs will make it a point to attend the club, this evening, at 4 p.m. The day having been appointed for the funeral of the late Queen-Empress, there will be Puran.

MEMORIAL SERVICES.

There will be a Memorial Service at the Grant Road Methodist Church this evening, commencing at 6 o'clock. All are cordially invited.

MUNICIPAL MARKETS.

The Crawford and other municipal and private markets will be closed at 9 o'clock this morning. The public are asked to obtain their provisions before that hour.

Messrs. Raja Deen Dayal and Sons, who held her late Majesty's appointment as art photographers in India, in response to a telegram of condolence sent to the Viceroy, have received a reply thanking them for their sympathetic message and assuring them of its transmission to the proper quarter.

At a special meeting of the members of the grain merchants' association held yesterday in the rooms of the association under the presidency of Mr. Lukhamsee Nappoo, J. P., it was resolved that to-day being the Funeral day of Her Majesty the Late Queen Empress all grain business be stopped and a letter of condolence be despatched to His Royal Majesty Edward the VII.

WUN (BERARS.)

A meeting was held in the Elliott Library under the presidency of Mr. Abdul Azuz Tahsildar, and it was resolved to send a telegram of condolence through the Deputy Commissioner, Wun District. All the offices, schools and shops were closed.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES AND LAW COURTS.

The Secretariat and all other Government Offices, as well as the High Courts and Small Cause Courts have been closed since yesterday. The Presidency Magistrates' Courts were closed after urgent business had been disposed of.

SAKRI.

A large meeting of Government officers and the general public was held at Sakri the Head Quarters of Pimpalner Taluka, on the 28th instant, to express their deep sorrow at the demise of her Majesty Queen Victoria. Major Anderson, I.M.S., Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, W.R.D., presided. A resolution of condolence and expressive of deep regret was passed.

JEWISH MOURNING SERVICE.

A mourning service of the Jewish residents of Malabar Hill and Breach Candy will be held this morning at the residence of the Hon'ble Mr. S. M. Moses in memory of the lamented Queen-Empress and thereafter a prayer will be offered to the Almighty for the preservation of his Imperial Majesty King Edward VII on the throne of England

BOMBAY INDIAN CHRISTIAN UNION.

At a meeting of Indian Christians, held at Bellasis Road C. M. S. Hall under the auspices of the B. I. C. Union, presided over by Mr. D. B. Padsanji, it was resolved to send a message of condolence to his Most Gracious Majesty the King Emperor and the Royal family, through His Excellency the Viceroy. It was also decided to hold a memorial service in the hall at 8 a. m. to-day.

THE BOMBAY JEWISH COMMUNITY.

MESSAGE OF SYMPATHY.

The Jewish Community of this City, through their President, Mr. Jacob Sassoon, the head of the firm of E. D. Sassoon and Company, forwarded to the Political Secretary to the local Government, for transmission through His Excellency the Viceroy, to the Secretary of State for India a telegram expressing their deep sense of regret at the death of our beloved Sovereign, and praying that their sincere sympathy in the national bereavement might be conveyed to the King-Emperor and the Royal Family.

Mr. Sassoon has received a communication from the Secretary to Government informing him that the message of condolence has been transmitted by the Government of India to Her

tions in this way, but at present the managers decline to make any statement further than that she had understood that Lady Warwick wished to complete her arrangements in private. On the whole, the kingdom of England seems a bad place for making "arrangements in private," as they are usually freely proclaimed by someone from the housetop. It is well known, however, that of late the Countess has found her many philanthropies overtaxing both time and strength, and has been compelled to seek some measure of release. The wished-for millionaire has arisen to relieve the situation at the Hostel. Reading, where her very successful agricultural school is carrying on its excellent work, and now another "unannounced friend," for the present to be kindly veiled in naystery, has arisen for the Bond-street enterprise.

An "Express" representative went out the other day to gather together the opinions of women on snow, hoping to cull a few poetical treasures concerning the old-established favourite for the emblem of purity. Nothing but disappointment followed, as they were all stupidly dull and prosaic. But these few remarks give the tread of their feeling. Two friends were observed to meet, and one was overheard to say to the other: "Well, what do you say to Lewis Morris now? How about his 'O snow so high, so sweet, so pure?'"

Savage growl from the other, gathering up her skirts yet higher, "I wish to goodness it was 'so high!' It's just because it is 'so low' that I hate it. What on earth did it come down here for?

No educationist who knows his book could fail to have been more than pleased with the tone and tendency of the conference held by the ladies of the Froebel Society, under the presidency of Mrs. Walter Ward, at Essex Hall. The meetings lasted all the day, and they showed a readiness to progress which rather surprises some who feared that the kindergarten in inanistic hands had fallen into mechanical routine—was being hopelessly jolted over ruts through slavish adhesion to "the master," who lived in other times and applied inadequately a sound principle. But to-day the Froebel Society showed itself as fully alive to the need of expansion as any parent who has tried some of the existing schools. In an excellent style Mrs. E. R. Murray repudiated any blind following of the prophet, and pleaded for development. Her colleagues, in some form, echoed her. Miss Dickens, of the Burgess-street Board School, Manchester, speaking as an elementary teacher and pleading for the liberty to use what was good in the system for children who had no nurseries or playgrounds yet needed to be taught to pay, declared that what she had seen of kindergarten made her fear its tendency to artificiality, theatricality, and self-consciousness. The opener, in reply, admitted criticisms which would not have been made forty years ago; and though even the Froebelian doggerel was defended by some enthusiast they all showed a feeling that we do not stand educationally in 1901 exactly where Froebel was when he died in the early fifties. Then in the afternoon came Mr. Graham Wallas with what might have been mistaken for an attack on Froebel and all his work. Of course he is intensely sympathetic towards the root ideas of the system, and as a member of the London School Board has done not a little to introduce them into our infant schools. Froebel's biology was obsolete, his psychology antiquated. He divided the stages of life too sharply, and instead of sacrificing the child to the man, sacrificed the man to the boy. He forgot that life was not play, and that the child, especially the Board school child, must be taught by constraining his attention, to work. He wrote the worst verse ever written, and his followers had gone on imitating him ever since. Even these diatribes did not disturb the equanimity of the Froebelians, and there is hope that they will now reform themselves of such vices as postponing reading and numbers too long, drop sentimentalism, and again find themselves in the van. But the real difficulty is that more than any other system that of Froebel requires that its teachers shall be adaptive and imaginative.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, JAN. 4.

An exceedingly good tip for owners of motor tricycles and quads, is to blacklead the cylinder. The ordinary blackleading which finds a place in every household is good enough. Not only is the appearance of the machine considerably enhanced by the application of this homely article, but a very good precaution is effected since dust and dirt do not adhere to the polished blacklead to any appreciable extent. Therefore one's engine is kept free from much dirt which would otherwise settle and perhaps insinuate its way into working parts.

It is of course very early indeed to go about touring, but it is not out of place to mention, so that it may be borne in mind especially by those to whom hilly districts mean exceptionally hard work, that generally speaking the eastern side of England is the flattest. Although the country is not what one finds in other parts it is seventy-seven very good indeed, and has a peculiar beauty of its own. No one would tire under ordinary circumstances of a tour in, say Norfolk, where the country is good and, despite its being flat, is exceedingly pretty. One can find more items of historical interest in Norfolk than in many other of England's counties. Norfolk and Suffolk are too often discarded as touring grounds. Cycling in these counties is easy and (given fair weather) most enjoyable. Those who have not tried them for a tour should take an early opportunity of doing so.

The following are interesting figures as an index to the volume of business done by the cycle trade in the periods mentioned. It is estimated that in 1895 the Midland, and the London and North Western Railway Companies carried no less than 181,000 machines out of Coventry alone, the latter company having taken 80,000 by passenger trains. For the year 1900 the number of cycles carried by the passenger train service was nearly 31,000, while by the goods department about the same proportion as the passenger figures of 1900 showed the passenger figures of 1895, or in other words roughly about 110,000 machines, figures which are by no means unreal: factory when it is borne in mind that 1895 was a boom year.

It is very curious, but a fact nevertheless, that gear cases are falling out of use In the early nineties gear cases were popular, and the public demand for them considerable. Cyclists realised the necessity of keeping their transmission gear or in other words, their cycle clean and free from dust, grit, and other foreign matter, and so they went in for gear cases. These fitments were never in the majority, but they used to be seen in much larger numbers than at present. Nowadays it is exceptional to meet a cycle fitted with a chain cover. It is difficult to explain the reason, except is be that in the first place many gear cases were badly made and badly fitted and that feeling of distrust and dissatisfaction was thus spread abroad. The gear case however as it is made and fitted to-day is quiet noiseless and cheap Cyclists however appear to have made up their minds to do without them.

The last cycle match of the nineteenth century was run on Christmas afternoon at Cardiff Athletic Grounds, when Sydney Jenkins, the one and five miles professional ex-champion of England, met T. J. Gascoyne of Lancashire in three events, a quarter mile scratch, one mile scratch, and half mile pursuit race, the latter rider winning all three events. Wales promises to provide some good professional racing this coming season, as the miners take a keen interest in the sport, and with their support and strict supervision by the Welsh Professional Athletic Union it is bound to boom. Several new tracks are at the present time being laid.

Just when the cycle manufacturers of Coventry were rejoicing not at having made a profit on the year's trading, but as having reduced the loss compared to the previous year, and when they were looking forward to ageneral improvement in trade, an unlooked for foe put in an appearance during the night, and did severe damage to many of the factories. It was in the form of a flood. Heavy rains having swelled the river Sherbourne to such an extent that it overflowed its banks at many points, the water rising rapidly. The lower portion of Coventry was in water to a depth of from 1-0 to eight feet, great damage being done to machinery and plant in the factories.

It was worth being an enthusiastic cyclist six or seven years ago when cycling in all its branches, more especially in the racing sphere, was at its height. It would be difficult for the present-day wheelman to realise the stir and excitement that was experienced on the eve of some important ride—the North Road twenty-four hours' race for instance. How the club members gathered at their head-quarters and discussed the probabilities of the race, spoke of this man or that man as moving strongly, or so and so as having a good chance if only his pacers could pull him through, while others would relate their former experiences up "The Road" as the great North Road is termed, and how they had taken their man alone for miles at breakneck speed, or graphically described some hairbreadth escape. In those days every wheelman worthy of the name was interested, and the early mileage of the race was eagerly sought for in the afternoon papers. The same healthy state of affairs prevailed upon the track. Cyclists would eagerly look forward to some large meeting such as the Canonbury, the Surrey meeting, or the Anchor Inland race, and considered they had lost a good thing if they did not put in an appearance.

Truly time has wrought some changes. Road racing is only secretly indulged in without the aid of pacing, whilst on the track, meetings are few and poorly attended. Professionalism stands as a skeleton at the door of the National Cyclist's Union and amateurism is in a much more enviable position. The hope of again attracting a large gate has long since been abandoned by sport promoting clubs, with the natural result that prizes have had to be reduced in value until now some of the first prizes make the purse of amateurs whimper. Amateurs are but human after all, and although they do not race for actual money they desire prizes of equivalent value. A man would not start in a race with the hope of gaining 15s. as a first prize, or 10s. as a second, or 5s. as a third. So likewise is will be found that they will not start when the prizes consist of articles of such small value.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from tobacco or smoke. The Proprietor "Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE BOER FORCES.

ADVENTURES IN RUSSIA.

We have had any number of books on the South African War and on every phase of it, from war correspondents with every division of the British Army, but we have not read many from writers qualified to speak from the other side. Mr. Hillegas is an American newspaper correspondent, whose duties kept him in the Boer Camps, and he boldly endeavours to give an accurate picture of the Boers in war time. He cannot help himself, he says, if parts of his narrative offend British susceptibilities and other parts Boer feelings. He aims at an unbiassed, truthful representation of all he saw. He speaks of Boer virtues and failings, and of their deeds of bravery, but does not imply that the British failed in this direction. He frankly says that his sympathies were with the Boers, but not so strongly as to make him tell untruths to whiten their character. He does not search for the causes of the war—though there is a chapter that to the reader seems trying to account for it and it is clear that he believes that we are not even in sight of the end of the struggle. He deprecates the wholesale condemnation of Boers as unclean, uncouth and unregenerate. There are plenty such, but are there none of a like sort among Britons and Americans? he asks, and adds:—

"The farmers in Rustenberg probably never saw a dress suit or "a decollette" gown, but there are innumerable regions in America and Great Britain where similarly dense ignorance prevails. . . . I will not declare that every Boer is a saint, or that every one is a model of cleanliness and virtue, but I make bold to say that the majority of Boers are not a fraction less moral, cleanly, or virtuous than the majority of Americans or Englishmen, albeit they may be less progressive and less handsome in appearance than we imagine ourselves to be."

The devil in fact is not as black as he is painted. In recording what he heard and saw Mr. Hillegas explains much of what was incomprehensible in the Boer attitude at the beginning of the war. One of the pathetic features of Pretoria, he says, was the Boer faith in foreign mediation. But after six months' of fighting with this faith strong in them, they realised it was futile and they then fought like stronger men. There was little preparation needed once the Boer made up his mind to fight. With his rifle, a bandolier, and a horse, he was ready. His vrouw filled a linen sack with bread, biltong, and coffee for the journey, a blanket and a mackintosh fastened on the front of the saddle and a small coffee kettle and a Testament, were the only impediments which he took with him to the meeting place of the Commando. There he found ox-waggons with ammunition, and commissariat stores which the field-cornet sent on ahead. The commandos fell under the authority of the commandant who had been elected to that post previously by the Burghers under the orders of the Commandant: the Burghers moved on to wherever their services were required and though the force was effective enough as was proved, neither order nor discipline was visible on the march. If they saw a buck in the distance, some sped off and secured it for the larder. If they went by train, each man placed his own horse in the cattle truck, his bridle, saddle and belongings in the train and then helped to hoist the ox-waggons on flat-topped trucks. Every one helped. None were subtracted from the force for civilian labour, for they could not be spared. The journey by train was most uncomfortable, but Mr. Hillegas declares that "discomforts that would cause an ordinary American or European soldier to use volumes of profanity were passed by without note or comment by these psalm-singing Boers. . . . An angry man was as rarely seen as one who cursed and more rare than either was an intoxicated one." After the Burghers arrived at their destination they resumed charge of their horses, and belongings. A rest of several hours was always allowed that the horses might feed and recover from the journey. Then the "Up-saddle" order came, and the procession was formed with scouts in front to discover the enemy. It was like a gigantic hunting-party. There were no hard and fast rules. The law that all Burghers between the ages of sixteen and sixty should join a Commando in case of war was more than obeyed, boys of thirteen were in the ranks, and men of far more years than sixty. But of stern martial law there was none. The Burgher

"Could go on picket duty and have a brush with the enemy whenever he felt inclined to do so, or he could remain in his laager and never have a glance at the enemy. When he was in the game country, he was able to go on buck-shooting expeditions as frequently as he cared. He was not compelled to rise at a certain hour in the morning and he could go to bed whenever he wished. There was no drill, no roll-calls. . . .

The Boer Burgher could eat, sleep, and fight whenever he wished, and inasmuch as he was a law unto himself, there was no one who could compel him to change his habits. It was an ideal life man's mode of living."

When we remember that during the first five months of the war he could have his wife and children in the laager with him and later was entitled to ten days leave at two months' interval, we can quite realise that the whole campaign was a huge pic-nic, with the added excitement of the chances of killing or being killed. Officers and men were all equal. The Commandant gave orders and his Burghers obeyed, but he was on friendly terms with them all.

The Krijgsraad, or Council of War, decided on every forward movement or attack. Every officer from corporal up to Commandant-General was a member and the majority of votes carried the day. Mr. Hillegas shows how very often the temper of the less experienced, but more numerous party decided against the minority of wise heads, and declares that the retirement north of Ladysmith was the result of the outvoting of the veterans. At Mafeking also the commands of the General to storm the place were out voted, and so on at many critical junctures The relief of Ladysmith, the writer says, was due to the fact that Generals Botha, Erasmus, and Meyer did not receive reinforcements from General Joubert, he being overruled by a Krijgsraad which decided that the entire army should retreat to the Biggarsberg. The two thousand men with the three other Generals were utterly exhausted from seven days successive engagements. Volunteers fighting may be enthusiastic individually, but they must in such cases be the despair of a General.

It is needless to say there was no uniform. The Artillery Corps of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State were the only corps that had regular drill and exercises. The young Burghers were as ready for action as the older ones. The writer tells a story of a Wakkerstroom boy of twelve who captured three English scouts and compelled them to march ahead of him to the Commandant's tent. We should much like to know how he accomplished this. At Magersfontein, we are told that a cheeky Burgher of fifteen crept up to within twenty yards of three British soldiers and shouted "Hands up." The men, thinking there was a Commando close, dropped their guns and were made prisoners by the boy, who took them to General de la Rey's tent. When asked how he had secured them, he replied nonchalantly. "Oh, I surrounded them." We must say there is a good deal of nonchalance in Mr. Hillegas's story. He is much impressed by the deep religious feeling of the Boers. He admits it is easy to laugh at a man who reads his Testament at intervals of shooting at his fellow man. But he thinks the Boer puts as much faith in prayer and in his Bible as in his rifle. There was a religious service in the laagers at daybreak and at sunset every day. At first, he says, being roused by the voices of a large commando was not conducive to a religious feeling in the mind of a stranger, but admiration came in time.

They said grace before and after every meal, even if it were only a bit of biltong and bread. Before a battle the General led them in prayer, and after a battle, whether it was a victory or a reverse, prayers were again offered. We are shown the Boer as moved with pity for the death around him: "It was not an extraordinary spectacle to see a Boer weeping beside the corpse of a British soldier" and we are told that he never exulted over a victory. "The foreigners in the army frequently were beside themselves with joy after victories, but the Boers looked stolidly on and never took any part in the demonstrations." During an engagement the Boer depended much on his own judgment. The General led the Commando to the fight, but the Burgher acted on his own initiative later. He watched the enemy, judged whether the position was tenable or otherwise, and if he thought he could help better elsewhere he went on. His horse was never far off, he could mount and go to a better point at any moment. Incessant movement was the rule, and the fighting along the Tugela proved the wisdom of such a system. Of heros there were a goodly number fighting among the Boers. As Mr. Hillegas says, though we are inclined to think that the virtue of courage is the monopoly of our own countrymen, nature has made a wide and wise distribution of the quality everywhere. There was a young Pretoria Burgher named Van Gas, who when he joined the commando had but one arm, the left, he used to hold his carbine between his knees while he loaded it, and then discharge it cleverly with one hand.

"He was in the van of the storming party at Spion Kop, when a bullet passed completely through his chest. He continued, however, to work his rifle between his knees and to shoot with his left arm, and was one of the first men to reach the summit of the hill, when he snatched the rifles from the hands of two British soldiers."

Though this is a pretty tall story, we are glad to know that he recovered from the bullet wound, and was at the front again at the Tugela. An interesting chapter is that on the Boer Generals and another that on the Boer women in the War, for many went to the front with their husbands and some fought as Amazons right through engagements. Mr. Hillegas may be biassed, but he is certainly interesting.

Mr. Max Pemberton has again given us in his latest book, "THE FOOTSTEPS OF A THRONE," another glimpse of that country he seems to know so well, that vast territory of Arctic snow and torrid heat, enormous mountain ranges and arid plains, wide forests and broad rivers, smiling pasture land, and desert steppes—the wonderful Russian Empire. The present story concerns itself with the adventures of an English nobleman, Lord Dane, the Idler, who, charmed by the beauty and grace, wilfulness and espieglerie of the lively gambler Princess Fekla Dolgoronki; follows her to Russia and there becomes involved in a series of adventures, following his pursuit of this fascinating heroine. The Princess exiled to her lovely castle on the outskirts of Moscow, ostensibly on account of her fondness for gambling, (a family craze) to which is due the loss of her fortune—but really because she is a suspect—there leads an unhappy existence with only the companionship of her younger sister, the society of uncongenial friends so different from the gay and brilliant circles in Petersburg, and the detested attentions of her lover cousin Prince Otto. Here in Moscow Lord Dane and Fekla find opportunities to meet and exchange their vows of love and fidelity, and he promises to deliver his lady love from her hated prison, and bear her away to the free shores of happy England. But now complications arise and we are hurried away to the White City on the Neva, then whirled along to the far off passes of the Caucasus, and to the fair city of Tiflis in the mountains of Georgia—breathlessly we follow Lord Dane in his wanderings, and wonder whether he will ever free his fairy Princess from the cruel grasp of the far-reaching Russian espionage, and those terrible edicts of imprisonment and separation which for ever seem to divide the lovers. A good wizard appears in the person of Dr. Vadorski, and for this much tried pair, he opens the way to life and liberty and love, "The Footsteps of a Throne" is well worth reading, if only for the glimpses it affords us of Russian life and character, law and politics, scenery and travel, and all that goes to make up the "atmosphere" of the Czar's Dominions. For the story itself we cannot speak so highly—Lord Dane, the hero, is a very colourless character—meant to be strong he is really weak, he lets opportunities pass which he should have seized upon, confronted by difficulties, he sees no way of escape, and at the last if he had not been rescued by the bold and ingenious doctor he and the Princess would never have succeeded in making their bid for freedom. One of the strongest and best drawn characters in the book is Fekla's young sister, Olga, always acting as a foil to the lovely Princess, eifish, selfish, jealous, passionately devoted to Otto, who admires Fekla, but only cares for himself. Olga's actions are always in keeping with these traits in her disposition, up to the culminating point when she tries to kill the man she loves rather than know him the lover of her sister, but breaks down into hysterical emotion when she sees the wound she has herself inflicted. The character of the wily Varso, a typical Russian diplomatist—as we are taught to believe—is well conceived and his tragic death while acting the spy is very thrilling. The generous doctor, Vadorski, who proves to be the saviour of the persecuted lovers, had lived his lonely life in the Caucasus for 20 years, but his heart was warm and true, and Lord Dane finds him "the one true man in Russia." Except in the case of Olga and her live story, the book is lacking in warmth and passionate humanity and one feels as if the cold of those frozen regions had penetrated into the hearts of the hero and heroine and they speak and act more like puppets on a stage than living and breathing men and women.

HISTORY of INDIA for Middle Schools by E. Marsden is an excellent little compilation which tells the tale of India as briefly and as simply as possible. Being intended for pupils whose knowledge of English is still slender, the words used are short and easy, and the sentences clear and simple. The chief events and chief actors in Indian History are none the less noticed. Mr. Marsden has sought the "Why" and the "How" as well as the "When" of the incidents. The pictures and maps are special features in the book, and a Chronological List of events from B. C. 327 to our own time, adds to its usefulness.

WITH THE BOER FORCES by Howard C. Hillegas (Methuen and Co.).
THE FOOTSTEPS OF A THRONE by Max Pemberton (Methuen and Co).
HISTORY OF INDIA by G. Marsden (MacMillan and Co).

THE OOTACAMUND KIDNAPPING CASE.

BEFORE Mr. C. A. Brodie, Acting Sessions Judge, an appeal from the sentence of the Sub-Judge, Nilgiris, pronounced on Father Denian, Roman Catholic Priest of Kotagiri has been disposed of. Mr. Kenworthy Brown Barrister-at-Law, assisted by Mr. S. A. Walker, Solicitor, for the Appellant. The Government Pleader for the Respondent.

Sentence.—Six weeks' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 600; in default of payment of fine, six months' simple imprisonment.

The following is an extract from the appeal judgment in this case:—

The only other point for consideration is whether appellant abetted Adjah's offence. The charge has not, perhaps, been so carefully worded as it should have been, but in any defect in it must be held to be immaterial under Section 535 of the C. P. C., for the only abetment of which appellant appears to have been convicted consists of conduct on his part which he admits. When Mariya was brought to him on the Saturday morning (10th August) by Adjah, he says he opened a letter introducing Adjah to the Procurator of his Mission here, which he had written and closed the previous day, and added a postscript to the effect that Adjah was bringing his sister with him and desired her admission into the convent. At the same time that he gave this letter with this postscript to Adjah he gave him a rupee pay the railway fare of himself and Mariya from Coonoor to Coimbatore. When he did this, appellant states that he had no suspicion that Adjah had committed any offence in bringing Mariya to him, and although Adjah, being according to the judicial evidence not 19, it was distinctly imprudent of appellant to accept his word in the matter without requiring some independent proof of the mother's consent, as he appears to have known that she had a mother living. I am not prepared to hold that he acted with such want of care and caution as to day himself open to the charge of want of good faith at this stage. Soon afterwards, however, Jacob Kanaka, a Native Pastor of the German Mission, and Mariya's eldest brother Joghee, turned up at his house and demanded the girl back. Appellant referred them to Adjah which naturally resulted in nothing; but he adds in his written statement, that, in consequence of this visit, he, at 4 P. M. paid Adjah his wages up to date and told him to leave his compound, at once. He did not, however, take back his letter of introduction to the Procurator, nor did he demand back the advance he had made Adjah for railway fares. The same night Adjah and Mariya proceeded to Coimbatore, where Adjah left the girl [when he himself returned to Kotagiri on the 23th August (Tuesday).

Appellant's Counsel argues that in omitting to take back his letter and his advance, appellant was not guilty of any "illegal omission" within the meaning of those words as used in Section 107 of the Penal Code, and consequently, committed no offence. This, however, appears to me an over-subtle reading of Section 107. As to whether the letter and advance were given before or after the visit of Jacob Kanaka, we have only the statement of the appellant himself and of witnesses naturally favourable to him; but, accepting this to be true, simply because there is nothing to show it untrue, what was the natural or probable result of appellant's conduct in driving Adjah out of his compound with a letter of introduction to the Procurator that he had previously asked for and a sufficient advance to enable him to proceed to Coimbatore with it and Mariya, and to present it. It was surely exactly what did happen, viz., that Adjah, taking Mariya with him, should proceed there at once. As kidnapping "is a continuing offence," I hold therefore that appellant has been rightly convicted of abetment of Adjah's offence by not only placing it in his power to remove Mariya to Coimbatore without difficulty, and to render recovery of her more difficult, but, if his own statement be true, by also putting dressure upon him to make use of those facilities provided by himself sooner than he might have done.

As regards the gravity of appellant's offence, I confess that I do not take so serious a view as the Lower Court. Appellant admittedly has not much experience of Mission work, and I do not see in his conduct, either at the time of Mariya's abduction or subsequently, any evidence of unreasonable determination to defy the law at all costs rather than surrender a possible convert. It was imprudent of him to accept Adjah's word alone in the matter at the first, as he appears to have done, and foolish of him to suppose that he could get Adjah to remove the girl to Coimbatore by ordering him out of his compound without taking back his letter of introduction and advance, without himself incurring any responsibility, but I cannot say that I see anything worse in his conduct, or believe that he was subsequently guilty of fabricating evidence in order to conceal his conduct. In these circumstances I remit the unexpired portion of the term of imprisonment awarded, or in other words reduce it to three days, and as there is no evidence that appellant is a man of wealth, I reduce the fine to one of Rs. 300, or, in default of payment, direct that appellant shall undergo six week' simple imprisonment.

A NOVEL TRAMWAY.

MR. H. W. ALLEN, late of the Berar P. W. D., has invented a 'railless' bullock tram suitable for laying at the side of a road where the gradients and traffic are suitable. There are no rails, but the cars, of 3-ton capacity drawn by bullock-power, slide on cast-iron rollers, so designed as to be dust and rain proof, and to work on steel ball bearings. The sleepers are spaced 3 feet apart, a pair of rollers on each sleeper weighing about two pounds each, or about three tons of iron work per mile. The rollers cost a few annas each, and platform cars from Rs. 50, of 3. ton capacity. It is claimed that on a line of road with good traffic, charging freight 25 per cent. less than ordinary cart hire, the profits, after paying for working expenses, would exceed cent per cent.

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MISS B——, of L——, sends us through our British Agents, Messrs. F. NEWBERY & SONS, 27 and 28, Charterhouse Square, London, E. C., a strand of soft, glossy hair cut from her own head and measuring fifty-five inches in length, of which the annexed drawing is a photographic fac-simile. She attributes her magnificent head of hair to frequent shampoos with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA gently rubbed into the scalp. Previous to the use of CUTICURA, her hair was dry, thin, and lifeless, and came out in handfuls to such an extent that she feared she would lose soon it.

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Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour,

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Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.

THE BEST SECURITY FOR HEALTH.

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It is asserted on good authority that by taking a little daily, the system becomes proof against attacks of illness.

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CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1876.

GENTLEMEN.—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members

Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON Secretary.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash every often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

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VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

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Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

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KOKO
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is an invigorating tonic, cooling, and refreshing preparation. It eradicates Scurf, Dandriff, prevents hair falling and turning grey; promotes growth; contains no dye or greasy substance; and the unique testimonials from all parts of the world prove it to be undoubtedly the best Dressing for the Hair.

Athens, February 28th, 1899.
Mdlle. A. J. Constantarios requests the Koko-Maricopas Co., Ltd., to send as soon as possible a bottle of KOKO FOR THE HAIR to the following address:

HER MAJESTY
The Queen of Greece,
Athens.

From H.R.H. Princess MARIE of GREECE.
"Mdlle. A. J. Constantarios begs to inform the Koko-Maricopas Co., Ltd., that H.R.H. Princess MARIE of GREECE is very pleased with their preparation for the hair.—Palais Royal, Athens."

From H.R.H. Princess HOHENLOHE.
(The German Ambassador's Daughter.)
"KOKO" for the HAIR is the BEST Dressing I know. It keeps the head cool, promotes growth, and is in EVERY way excellent.—Princess HOHENLOHE."

From H.R.H. Princess VICTORIA.
"I beg you to send 12 more six bottles of "KOKO FOR THE HAIR

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

The styles of to-day are really those of a hundred years ago. The lines of the figure were then expressed quite as much as, if not more than they are now and long waists are evidently being cultivated, or the elongated effect given if the natural waist is not long. Skirts are becoming decidedly fuller round the hips, the fulness either gathered under a rouched waistband or set into very small pleats or gathers. The box-pleated skirt which was so much worn last year is now quite a thing of the past, either inverted pleats at the back or a multiplicity of little pleats, as mentioned, having taken its place. Round waists for day wear and pointed for evening are distinctive features, and yokes are still a good deal favoured.

A picturesque-looking dinner gown is of white panne, with chinchilla set in bands on the skirt, and edging the high wide collar of guipure over satin; the front of the bodice, cut low, is of the same lace, and the elbow sleeves are finished off with chinchilla bands to match the skirt. With a grey panne dress, somewhat similar in design, sable is used instead of chinchilla, and the collar is of grey, gold, and white brocade, as is the bodice, no lace being used. Poult-de-soie is much used just now for evening dress; a pleasing model has the train and bodice cut with a new shaped bolero of the material named, the fronts of the bolero and skirt being edged with a narrow bordering of mink, the petticoat over which the skirt opens, being of white silk muslin (the poult-de-soie is white), trimmed with old lace, which is also used on the bodice. The sleeves, ending with frills at the elbow, are cut quite of the shoulder, and kept in place by a strap or paste ornaments on one side, and a fold or two of white velvet on the other; large paste buttons are set each side of the draped front of the bodice with good effect; the trained skirt and bodice are like well a cut. Black lace dresses are well worn and effective.

A new and pretty blouse is of fine, soft white cloth, black velvet, and black and white panne; this last being used for the narrow lapels which turn back the fronts of the blouse. The velvet is used laid in narrow stripes, graduated in length, on the shoulders, set round the upper part of the arms, and used for the cuffs and waistbelt. Little paste buttons finish off the stripes on the shoulders and the bands round the arms and wrists, and the sides of the waist belt. In white silk and black lace insertion, put on in the same manner, this makes a charming theatre or home wear evening bodice. All the models of evening blouses are so glorified in making up that they resemble regular dress bodices, and are suitable for theatre and evening party wear, where the function is not of a formal character. They should be worn with a skirt ident-cal in colour, the wearing of white blouses with dark skirts being quite a thing of the past.

There are not many new introductions in the way of materials for the New Year, but one, under the somewhat curious name of giogerline, deserves notice, as it is handsome and decorative. It is a plush-surfaced fabric, which is almost as soft and pliable as satin, and drapes beautifully. The newest materials are all of a fluffy character, many of the wool materials having quite long hairs introduced into the fabric. A new pattern in the ever useful panne is of tiny scarlet berries and black ie f, and stalk tracery on a white ground; this makes up well with either a black or red costume. An Empire gown has the yoke of this panne, and falling from it fine bl ck lace hanging in folds over a scarlet under-skirt of soft silk or chiffon; the front, as is the case with all these Empire toilettes, is quite straight, an unbroken line from the yoke to the feet, the back is trained, and from the shoulder pieces full, transparent open sleeves, which are each caught together above the elbow by a bow of scarlet silk, and fall open below it. For long cloaks, for either day or evening wear, those copied from the velvet mantles worn by the great ladies of Venice are among the newest; the large sleeves are most convenient and comfortable wear, and the shape lends itself well to velvet, panne, and such rich, heavy materials. For borderings, from Russian sable downwards, are used for these cloaks, with collars to match, the linings being of satin, plain or brocaded. The Napoleon collar—so called because it was the collar worn at that period—is a pleasing change from the high storm collars which have been with us so long. It looks a little severe, with its straight band round the neck, but is unquestionably neat and comfortable; it is carved out a little at the lower edge, giving room for the full lace cravat which is always worn with it. With the three-quarter sac coats it looks well, giving a neat finish, or with a plain tight-fitting cloth bodice or jacket.

Old pictures are the source from which present-day modistes and milliners draw their inspirations. The large flat hats, for example, so much seen just now, are really copies of those worn in the time of Marie Antoinette, as are the wide bows which adorn them. The tricorn hat, more fashionable on the other side of the Channel than at present with us, is taken from the headgear of the Eighteenth Century. In most cases the brim is lifted up from the face high over the forehead, and the space filled in with large choux of chiffon or mousseline de soie, flower or feathers, soft ostrich tips. The modern form of toque has had many new departures of late, and has developed into a wonderful construction, in which various materials play a part.

The Calais strike entered on a new phase, on January 10. As has been noticed substantial subscriptions have been received from Germany, and now the English Unions, acting on the recommendation of the Parliamentary Commission, are generously responding to the appeal for aid. This week already a cheque for £150 has been received by the Calais Union from the Nottingham laceworkers, and one of £90 0 from the English engineers. This cheque, moreover, only represents a first levy. The "Petite Republique," of Paris, has opened a subscription in its columns for the strikers. This has already reached a considerable sum, and the "Theatre Libre" has given for the same object a special representation, which has realised £106. These results have had an encouraging effect on the strikers, while the masters are obliged to confess that if they wish to resume work on their own conditions they must look outside Calais for workers. Meanwhile the Commissioners are reported to be pressing the manufacturers for the fulfilment of their contracts, and it is generally felt that work must be resumed. Great interest is taken here in the fact that both masters and men are endeavouring to gain English sympathy by appealing in turn to the British public through the columns of "The Daily News." The "Petite Republique" has published an important article from the pen of M. Jaures, showing that the Calais strikers' attitude it one of respect for the law.

The Princess dress is not always very successful in a walking costume. One of these dresses in black cloth, is embroidered. The bolero is similarly bordered. The black satin tie is very much stitched, and has gilt ornaments sewn on the ends. A black serge dress was seen at a fashionable wedding with a black silk bolero much stitched and scalloped out all round in squares. A similar trimming outlined each seam, and the vest was white silk with closely set rows of braid. The collar and undersleeves match the vest. The most becoming sleeve is one that follows the outline of the arm from shoulder to elbow, leaving the wrist comparatively free. The little tight undersleeve is apt to give a wooden look to the wrist by robbing it of its curves, or rather hiding them away. It is pretty safe to prophesy a modification of the bell sleeve. Long sleeves in lace, chiffon or sequined net are among the cheapest things at the winter sales, which would seem to indicate that they are going quite out of fashion in favour of the elbow sleeve. This latter has certainly enjoyed a very successful revival of late. Owners of pretty arms prefer the short sleeve, or that latest version of it, a most becoming one, which consists of a few folds of black chiffon loosely caught round the upper arm.

A nice black reception dress is made of velvet. The bodice and long sash ends that fall at the back are in fine black chantilly lace over silk, matching the velvet in shade. A band of black satin ribbon is caught round the elbow above the frill and tied in a bow. The belt is in black satin with a handsome paste buckle at the back. The skirt is hemmed with fur, and the collar, made of satin or panne embroidered, is also edged with a band of fur. Beautiful little theatre-coats are made of this effective lace, and milliners seem to be inspired by it to produce the most becoming garments. One of them has a transparent yoke and elbow sleeves of the lace, with shaped frills falling from the latter, long at the back and short in front. The body of the coat is white silk, and lightly pleated black chiffon over it. It fits tightly at the back, but hangs rather loosely from the yoke in front, a band of black velvet slightly confining the folds. This band issues from the seam under the harm at either side, and falls in a point in front, the ends furnished with a rare antique buckle falling from the shoulders. At each side is a wide stole of the lace, on which are sewn small velvet rosettes, with a diamond in the centre of each.

What shall we do now? It is the question dreaded by parents and guardians. We, meaning our younger barbarians generally, go and do something alarming and unheard of in the manner of Mrs. Nesbit's heroes in The Treasure Seekers. "Either it is an acting of some heroic scene, which often involves gunpowder, always broken windows, and occasionally a deluge caused by meddling with the sistern; or or it is booby-traps and apple-pie beds. It has been known to take the shape of the Reign of Terror, with the governess cast for the role of Marie Antoinette. "Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do, and by way of of keeping idle little hand employed, Messrs. E. and E. V. Lucas present "What Shall We Do Now?" a manual of harmless entertainment. We begin with Blind Man's Buff. This game, says a writer in "Folk-Lore," is not always a survival of Human Sacrifice. We never thought it was, but it is well to be reassured. Pins in the Corner is not invariably a relic of Marriage by Capture, but "Buck Buck" is a as old as the Roman occupation, and, perhaps, came in them. It is more harmless than snob cricket in the drawing-room. "Nuts in May" includes Arthur, and may have come down from Queen Guinevere's disastrous Maying; though we do not believe in this derivation. "Up Jenkyns" probably does not date from the war of Jenkins's ear, and "Lady Queen Anne" is but accidentally associated with King John. "Drawing games" are terribly intellectual, but not very noisy, and all "writing games" demand intelligence, and try it severely. Conceive a pastime in which one player is an editor! The rest are foreign correspondents, or do the fashions and reviews. If children find amusement in these forms of hard labour, they are terribly prog essive. In "Thought Reading" the psychical asters will regret to learn that there is organised cheating. The "Willing Game" does not come in, and is better out, as it has been known to lead to odd hysterical demonstrations—nobody knows why. "play at being some sort of god" is an original diversion, attributed to a little girl,

NOTICES.

Soft, silky, glossy, abundant, beautiful, elegant, splendid, handsome—you can't find words to describe a magnificent head of hair. Is this the kind of hair you have? Is your hair long enough to suit you? Does the color exactly please you? In a word, are you perfectly satisfied with your hair? If not, give it a good hair-food. Give it.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Will make you have long, rich, abundant hair, and it will stop falling of the hair, too. Ayer's Hair Vigor always restores color. You can depend upon it every time. It brings back all the rich, dark color you had when you were young. If you are 30, there is no need of looking as if you were 50 just because your hair is gray.

And you will like our Hair Vigor, also, as a hair dressing; while it forms a valuable addition to any toilet table because of the elegant way in which it is put up.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

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"MALTINE"
WITH COD LIVER OIL
is very Palatable, easily Digested, and far more Nourishing than any Emulsion as the Oil is supplemented by a strengthening Food—MALTINE
"Patients unable to tolerate the purest & most carefully prepared cod liver oil can readily digest & assimilate it when combined with Maltine"
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For brainworkers, professional men, teachers, students, etc. and in debility, seminal losses, dyspepsia of nervous origin and insomnia.

It is readily assimilated and promotes digestion.

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CURES DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, NEURALGIA, AGUE, COLDS, DENGUE FEVER.

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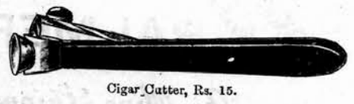
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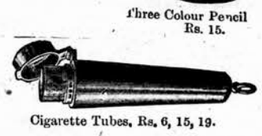
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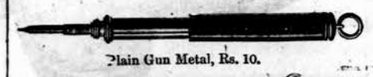
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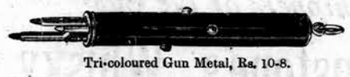
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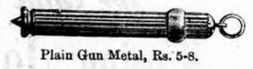
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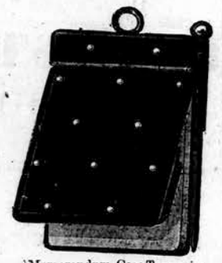
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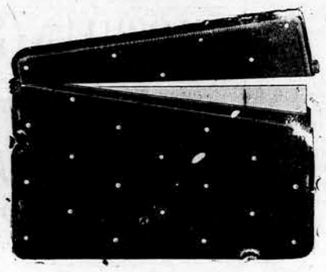
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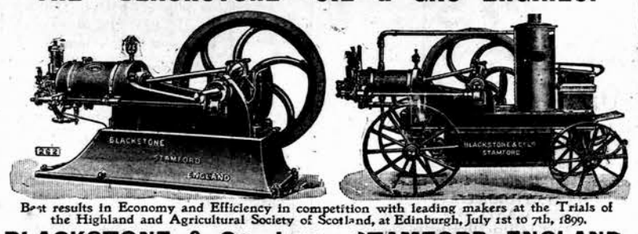

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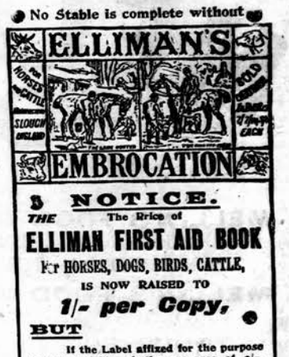

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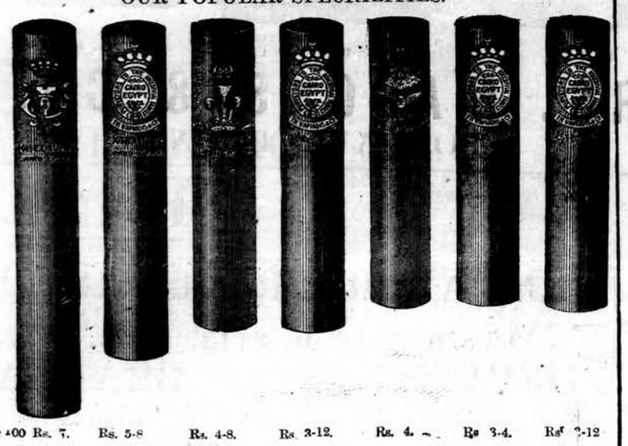

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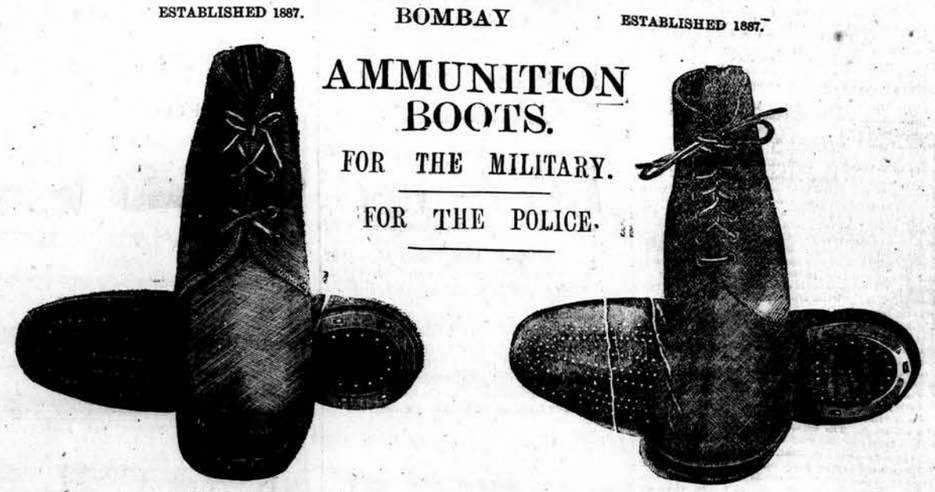

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